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Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

September 3, 1924



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1000 Bushels of Wheat From Canada to Liverpool

THE average cost of transporting and marketing 1,000 bushels of Canadian wheat from a central point of the prairie provinces to Liverpool, works out at \$397.31, or about 40 cents per bushel, according to an investigation recently made by F. J. Horning, chief of the internal trade division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The various freight charges, including freight by rail, freight by inland waters and ocean freight, constitute the largest item of expense, these alone accounting for \$295.02, or 74 per cent. of the total expense. Commissions, profits, fees, interest, loading and other handling charges comprised 22 per cent. of the total expense, while insurance charges, including out-turn insurance, marine insurance from Fort William to Liverpool, constituted only 4 per cent. of the total expense.

The best way of indicating the total handling charges is on the basis of the delivery of a certain quantity of wheat from the farm at a central typical point to the Atlantic seaboard at Liverpool. The following tabulation gives the nature of the various charges that may be incurred on an imaginary cargo of 1,000 bushels of wheat from its point of production at an average Western point in Canada to its arrival in Liverpool, as determined by F. J. Horning, chief of the internal trade division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

1. Receiving, weighing, elevating, clearing shortage, insurance for 15 days storing and loading into railway box-car at \$1.75 per bushel, \$17.50.
2. Commission for selling grain on Winnipeg grain exchange at one cent per bushel, \$10.
3. Profit made by first buyer of grain from farmer, usually a Winnipeg house or a country elevator company, who may be dealers or exporters, say, \$5.00.
4. Rail freightage from farm to Fort William, say, \$150.
5. Receiving and storage in terminal elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur, including 15 days' storage and free insurance, \$12.50.
6. Fees to board of grain commissioners for inward and outward inspection at \$2.00 per car, inward weighing at \$1.00 per car, and outward weighing at one cent per bushel, \$10.
7. Bank interest on draft, exchange one-eighth of 1 per cent., and interest on cash supplied to exporters depending on length of time grain is in transit, \$10.
8. Shippers' Clearance Association for delivery to steamer, 20 cents.
9. Loading steamer at Fort William excluding trimming, which is absorbed in vessel's rate of freight and paid by steamer, 75 cents.
10. Grain Clearance Association, 30 cents.
11. Out-turn insurance payable by steamer, 35 cents.
12. Out-turn insurance payable by shipper at 9 cents per \$100 for cargo worth \$1,400, \$1.26.
13. Tallying and supervision, 12 cents.
14. Marine insurance on cargo, 60 cents per \$100 through to Montreal, \$8.40.
15. Unloading charges at Port Colborne, shovelling, elevating, tallying and insurance after 15 days, \$5.50.
16. Steam loading at Port Colborne, delivery to steamer, additional out-turn insurance, steamer 35 cents, shipper 24 cents.
17. Steam freight to Montreal, less charges paid by steamers, known as cargo handling expenses, \$82.92.
18. Unloading steamer at Montreal at rates per 1,000 bushels for shovelling, \$2.75, elevation \$4.00, overtime \$10 per hour, Sundays double rate, average, say, \$7.90.
19. Tallying 12 cents, freight brokers at Montreal, engaging ocean space, taking out orders, handling bills of lading, and checking on wharf at one-eighth of one cent per bushel plus 40 cents per 1,000 bushels, \$1.65.
20. Loading steamer at Montreal and delivery from elevator at 84 cents per 1,000 bushels (overtime \$10 per hour), \$4.50.

21. Stevedore fitting ship for cargo at variable rates according to charter of vessel, \$1.40 to \$2.00 per 1,000 bushels. Bags and bagging 2 cents per bushel on portion bagged, average, say \$4.60.

22. Ocean freight varying from 1s 6d to 3s per quarter, average 2s 6d, \$62.10.

23. Wharfage 6 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs., \$1.80.

24. Ocean insurance, say, 37½ cents per \$100 of value, \$5.25.

The foregoing items on the basis of an imaginary shipment of 1,000 bushels total up to \$397.31. Mr. Horning gives the expenses thus incurred by major items as follows:

	Dollars per 1,000 bus.	Dollars per bus.
Freight by rail.....	\$150.00	0.150
Freight by inland waters	82.92	.083
Ocean freight	62.10	.062
Commission, profits, fees, loading and other handling charges	87.03	.087
Insurance	15.26	.015
Total	\$397.31	0.397

The average price of wheat for the whole of Canada as received by farmers at the point of production in 1923, according to E. H. Godfrey, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was only 67 cents per bushel as compared with 85 cents in 1922; 81 cents in 1921; \$1.62 in 1920, and \$2.37 in 1919.

To compare prices at the point of production with those at Winnipeg and Liverpool, it is necessary to compare by grade. The grade known as "No. 1 Northern," is the grade which governs the price of all other grades. The average price received by the farmer for grain grading No. 1 Northern during 1923 ranged from 85 to 90 cents per bushel. A tabulation of the prices received for No. 1 Northern wheat at Winnipeg and Liverpool during the last four months of 1923 shows that Liverpool prices ranged from 32 to 52 cents per bushel higher; the average difference for the period being 43 cents. This difference appears to agree fairly well with the estimated cost of 40 cents already given as representing the expenses of handling and transportation from an average western point of production.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Farmers Helping Children Guide Readers Respond to Appeal for Greek Refugees

Frank Yeigh, representative of The Save the Children Fund, on behalf of the Greek women and children refugees, writes from the Winnipeg office, 305 Scott Block, that many responses are coming in from readers of The Grain Growers' Guide. Some are already making money contributions, and others are canvassing their respective localities for gifts of wheat. Many are asking regarding the method to be adopted in this latter form of contribution. The United Grain Growers Ltd., the North-West Grain Dealers' Assn., the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the wheat pool offices of the three provinces have all consented to co-operate in receiving the grain. The elevator managers are being instructed to issue a graded storage ticket in the name of the donor, and he in turn will endorse the ticket over to the honorary treasurer of The Save the Children Fund, C. W. Rowley, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Head Office, Winnipeg. These tickets when presented to the head offices of the elevator companies, are to be settled for at track price.

Those who wish to respond to this tragic appeal, will find that instructions have already reached those in charge of elevators, and acknowledgments of all such gifts will later be sent the donors from the offices of the fund. The Canadian West has never yet turned a deaf ear to an appeal for help for starving children in any part of the world, and those who will be favored with a crop this season, will no doubt, be only too glad to donate a little of it to these suffering little ones.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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A Giant Co-operative

The great agricultural enterprise known as the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., had its beginning in Orange County, New York State, in 1907, when 690 dairy farmers, owning 14,719 cows, formed an organization known as the Dairymen's League. During its first seven years its membership increased to 13,000, the league functioning as a bargaining association. In September of 1916, the league served notice that, beginning October 1, it would sell the milk of its members. The distributors refused to deal with the league and a milk producers' strike, lasting eleven days, followed. The "war" resulted in the signing by the milk distributors of the contract offered by the league. Membership increased rapidly. At a mass meeting of members, held in March, 1919, it was decided to adopt a "pooling plan" whereby there would be uniform prices for the same quality of milk delivered under specified conditions. The signing of individual pooling contracts was begun and continued until May 1, 1921, when the 50,000 producers who had signed the contract up to that time, put the so-called "pooling plan" into general operation under the name of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., a non-capital stock, non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

At the annual meeting held at Utica, New York, on June 19, 1924, 897 locals, with total membership of 66,443, were represented by delegates.

Annual reports for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, showed that the gross sales of the association for the year had amounted to \$75,132,468; the total amount of milk handled was 3,095,000,000 pounds; and the value of the plants and equipment, less depreciation and mortgages, was \$5,872,690. At present the league has 185 plants, of which 156 are farmer owned and 29 are leased.

Hail Insurance Rate

The directors of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association last week set the hail assessment rates at 4 to 15 cents, according to the hail hazard of the districts.

The 1924 losses sustained by the association are estimated at approximately \$750,000, against more than \$1,250,000 in 1923, when the assessment was a uniform rate of 18 cents a crop acre. There are 118 municipalities under the act this year, and about half of them are assessed at nine cents a crop acre, while between 20 and 25 are assessed at four to eight cents, and the balance 11, 13 and 15 cents.

The total insurance carried by the association this year is slightly in excess of \$25,000,000 on more than 5,000,000 acres of crop.

A report from Ohio received by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture says that skunks are giving a great deal of trouble to beekeepers in that region. The skunks visit the hives at night and scratch on the outside till the bees come out. As soon as they appear the skunks eat them. The Biological Survey recommends that under such conditions the hives be fenced in with chicken wire at least three feet high.

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Second Chambers

The Efforts to Apply Democratic Principles to a Second Chamber in the New Constitutions of Europe—By J. T. Hull



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OUT of the welter and chaos of war several new states have emerged in Europe, while old states have been transformed in the way that those expected who believed that the war was a fight to the finish between democracy and autocracy. So far as political forms go the war has certainly extended the democratic principle in Europe. Government of the people by the people for the people is expressed in every one of the new constitutions and some of the new states found it impossible to reconcile an upper chamber with that democratic dogma. Others did their best to bring experience and modern political ideas within the corners of a democratic constitution; to create an upper chamber, for example, which should have just enough power to assert its existence and not enough to positively obstruct adventurous democracy. The federal states moreover had to make concessions to sectional interests without making them as powerful as they were in the old regimes. Whether the second chambers of these additions to the family of democratic nations will work any better than the corresponding institutions of their cousins is for the future to reveal, but these new constitutions do at least demonstrate that in modern democracies the functions of an upper chamber are strictly limited, and that whatever the safeguards adopted against hasty legislation they are not of a kind that reduces to nullity the basic principles of democratic government.

The Austrian Republic

The constitution of the Austrian republic, which was adopted on October 1, 1920, provides for an upper house of 46 members, and this upper house is composed of representatives of the provincial governing bodies, and the city of Vienna in proportion to population, elected by proportional representation, with no province having less than three representatives. This upper house has no power to veto legislation of any kind. It may return a bill which has been passed by the lower house, but if the latter again passes the bill it becomes law. The upper house joins with the lower house in electing the president of the republic. In the first draft of the constitution for the Austrian republic the legislature was to be a single chamber with a body called the Council of State, elected from and by the legislative assembly, this body having no more power with regard to legislation than the present upper chamber or Federal Council, as it is called. The constitution also provides for the initiative and referendum, thus giving the people themselves a measure of control over the legislature.

Czecho-Slovakia

The constitution of the new state of Czecho-Slovakia was drafted by experts in political science and adopted on February 9, 1920. It provides for a Senate of 150 members who must be eligible for election to the Chamber of Deputies, but who must be 45 years of age. The Senate is elected by voters who are 26 years of age, on a general, equal, direct and secret suffrage, on a basis of proportional representation, for eight years. The budget must originate in the Chamber of Deputies. Legislation may be initiated in either house or by the government and the Senate must act on bills passed by the Chamber of Deputies within six weeks and on the budget within four weeks. A measure passed by the Chamber of Deputies becomes law despite amendment or rejection by the Senate, if it is passed again by a majority of the entire membership of the Chamber of Deputies, provided that if the majority against the bill in the Senate equals three-quarters of the membership of that body, then a three-fifths vote of the entire membership of the Chamber of Deputies is required to pass the measure. Bills originating in the Senate may be rejected by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of the total membership. The constitution also provides for the referendum, and if a

government measure is rejected by parliament the president may proclaim a referendum on it. The country is divided into 13 constituencies for Senatorial elections (23 for deputies), the smallest constituency returning four members (deputies six) and the largest 23 (deputies 45). It is also provided in the constitution that when parliament is not sitting a legislative committee composed of 24 members, 16 deputies and eight senators, remains in session with certain powers of control over the government, a provision that ensures what amounts to a continual session of parliament and is unique among the legislatures of the world.

The German Republic

The upper chamber of the legislature of the German republic, the Reichrat, according to the constitution proclaimed August 11, 1919, is a non-parliamentary body composed of members of the governments of the provinces of the republic or others appointed by them. Each province is given one vote at least, and no province may have more than two-fifths of the votes. All bills go first before the Reichrat but they must also go before the Reichstag (the lower house) even if rejected by the Reichrat. When a bill is rejected by the Reichrat it comes to the Reichstag accompanied by an exposition of the views of the Reichrat. When passed by the Reichstag the bill goes again to the Reichrat and if amended or rejected by this body it goes again before the Reichstag where it requires a two-thirds majority vote to become law. If it passes the lower house with only a straight majority the president may declare a referendum. Both the initiative and the referendum are provided for in the German constitution and the president may ask for a referendum on any bill passed by the Reichstag of which he disapproves. The upper house of the German republic, like that of the Austrian republic, is really a Council of Representatives of the provincial governing bodies and its function is to examine all legislation from the standpoint of state interest.

Republic of Poland

By the constitution of the republic of Poland promulgated on March 17, 1921, senators must be 40 years of age and qualified as voters. The Senate is elected directly by the people, by proportional representation in local government districts, each district being a constituency returning one-quarter of the number of members it returns to the lower house. Voters for senators must be 30 years of age and the life of the Senate begins and ends with that of the lower house. The Senate has no power to veto legislation passed by the lower house. It may amend or reject bills, but if the lower house takes no action on any measure amended or rejected by the Senate, it becomes law as passed by the lower house, in the same session. Parliament is elected for five years, but the lower house may vote dissolution, which includes the Senate, by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Roumania

Roumania is another of the European countries which is endeavoring to keep up with the democratic pace. It adopted a new constitution on March 26, 1923, which provides for a Senate composed of citizens over 40 years of age, domiciled in Roumania and possessed of all civil rights. Membership of the Senate is partly elective, partly by right and partly by virtue of position. Senators by right are: archbishops and bishops and other ecclesiastics, and the president of the Roumanian Academy. Senators ex-officio include a number of public officials and certain ex-members of the legislative bodies and army officers. The elective portion of the Senate is elected by (1) voters who are over 40 years of age in the same constituencies as return the deputies, the number of senators being based on population; (2) one senator per constituency elected by an electoral college composed of the local govern-

ment bodies; (3) one senator each from trades unions, chambers of commerce, institutes of industry and of agriculture, elected by these bodies from among themselves in six electoral districts, that is, in each electoral district trades unions elect a trades unionist, chambers of commerce a business man, industry an industrialist, and the farmers a farmer; (4) one senator elected by the faculty of each university.

Money bills must originate in the Chamber of Deputies, but all legislation must pass the Senate to become law. No provision is made directly for ending a deadlock between the two houses but a legislative council is provided for which acts in an advisory and consultative character with both houses and it seems to be the hope of the drafters of this constitution that this advisory body will overcome disagreements between the two houses.

Other new constitutions of Europe include those of the Kingdom of Jugo-Slavia, the Republic of Finland, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Lithuania, and the Republic of Latvia. In each of these cases the legislature is a single chamber body. The first draft of the constitution of Jugo-Slavia proposed a Senate of 100 members elected by the people directly for nine years, one-third retiring each year, but this plan was abandoned by the constituent assembly and the single chamber legislature adopted. The legislatures of Bulgaria and Greece are also single chambered.

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 3, 1924

The Militarist Mind

It appears that Canada is in a precarious condition. The country was solemnly informed of this by Captain H. W. Parker, C.B., of H.M.S. Repulse, and Major-General Thacker, C.M.G., D.S.O., officer commanding Military District Number 6, in speeches delivered by them to the Rotary Club of Halifax, a week or two ago.

These two gentlemen were very pessimistic about the future of Canada—indeed, they were much afraid there was going to be no Canada in the future. "Your minister of defence," said Captain Parker, "said the navy was the best form of insurance. I wonder how many times he has said that before, and I wonder what he is going to do about it? That's your business, though, not mine. If something isn't done the time will come when there will be no 'O Canada' to sing . . . If we are not prepared, we are going down the drain."

Travelling down a sewer is not a pleasant fate to contemplate, but Major-General Thacker was of the same gloomy opinion as Captain Parker. "When we are singing 'O Canada, we stand on guard for thee,'" he said, "we might add—at the smallest per capita cost with the exception of Bolivia' . . . A nation which neglects its national defence is placing in jeopardy its national honor."

Meanwhile, on the other side of the border another admiral was holding forth. At the Williamstown Institute of Politics, Rear-Admiral W. L. Rogers, retired, U.S.A. navy, declared emphatically that "if there is any manhood left in the American people," the country would go to war when its population reached 200,000,000, "in order to keep its place in the world, protect our population and give it a place to go at the expense of other nations." It has been estimated that the United States will have a population of 200,000,000 about the end of this century, and as the most available and convenient place for the overflow would be Canada, Rear-Admiral Rogers virtually asserted the "biological necessity" for the United States subjugating Canada by force of arms, within the next 75 years.

Here we have three fine specimens of the militaristic mind functioning as complacently as if the world had never seen and is not struggling desperately to recover from the most disastrous effects in all history of that particular kind of thinking. You must get a big navy, says the naval officer, or you will "go down the drain." You must dig into your jeans for the support of a big army, says the army officer, or you will lose your "national honor." And then Rear-Admiral Rogers comes along and says the United States must have both a big army and a big navy in order to maintain her place in the sun. So it comes that every nation should build up big armies and big navies to resist attacks from nations that have big armies and big navies, that have been built to enable the nations to progress at the expense of the nations that have big armies and big navies, and so on.

"We dined as a rule on each other,
What matter, the toughest survived."

So sang the ichthyosaurus and the dinosaur—if you can imagine them singing—in the days when the earth was young and might was right indeed. And what difference is there between what they did and what the modern militarists think human beings should do today? What difference is there between the dinosaur making room for himself by eating his associates and the militarist urging man to make room

for himself by exterminating his associates? There is this excuse for the dinosaur at any rate—he didn't know any better.

Gains from the War

By way of celebrating the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the Great War, the American Legion Weekly asked a number of prominent people in several countries the question: "What did the world gain by the Great War?" In view of all that has happened since the signing of the armistice, that question may be put in the category of questions that are "worth while," and some of the replies are particularly interesting. John Maynard Keynes, who has had considerable to say about the peace terms, tersely replies, "I don't know," while Norman Angell, who for many years has crusaded against the whole idea of war, declares that the total result is a greater hatred of war.

A secretary of the ex-Kaiser says that there was nothing gained by the war; it was all loss. The ex-Crown Prince, who was always longing for the "real thing," is sarcastic; the war, according to the Allies, he says, was to make the world safe for democracy, and now "all nations are arming as hard as they can, and what about democracy? Dictatorship of some sort or other is the favorite idea." According to Sir Philip Gibbs, the gain from the war is "the inspiration from the supreme valor of youth." General Pershing believes it saved the world from "domination by autocracy," while Samuel Gompers sees the world freed "from militarist imperialism" and "democracy in the ascendancy."

The reply of Sir Arthur Currie, who was commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces in France, and is now principal of McGill University, is one which may be taken as expressing the opinion and feeling of the Canadian people. He said:

By the World War we gained a truer appreciation and a better realization of war's unspeakable waste, its dreadful hardships, its cruel slaughter, and its aftermath of loneliness, sorrow and broken hearts. We now know that as a means of solving the world's problems and removing international discord, war is a delusion and a lie. We know that no matter how much a nation may desire to hold itself aloof and to keep apart from the struggle, it cannot escape war's terrible effects.

An appreciation of even these two things should influence nations to leave nothing undone that would help in even the slightest degree to lessen the possibility of international strife.

We know that there is no glory in war, either in its methods or in its results, and that its only glory is the glory of a sacrifice for the ideals which are involved. The memory of the generous sacrifices of the youth of our land, who hesitated not to enter the lists of battle when the trumpet for freedom blew as it had blown for their fathers in older days, their courage, their devotion, and their chivalry should ever be to all succeeding generations an inspiration and a challenge. Their voices call to us from across the Great Divide, bidding us not to be dismayed, but to take courage from their achievements and their devotion, for "hate has no harm for love, and peace unweaponed conquered ever wrong." If we heed those voices, we shall have gained much.

Even if it be conceded that the war has led to an extension of the democratic principle, it is still fair to ask if the extension was not bought at too great a price, and if it could not have been secured by more rational methods. But if "peace unweaponed" is to conquer wrong, it can only be by the fixed determination of peoples that the methods of peace alone are to be

tolerated, and that war must be outlawed even as the duel has been outlawed.

After the Conference

In the debate in the French chamber on the decisions of the London conference, M. Poincare was as uncompromising and unyielding as ever. He saw in the general accord which marked the proceedings of the conference, only the humiliation of France, and in the concessions which paved the way for acceptance of the Dawes report, only a loss of prestige for France. He objected to an American on the Reparations Commission because it meant that France would no longer be able to dominate the commission. He was severely critical of the procedure of allowing the financiers to talk as equals of the politicians, and protested strongly against their opinions being even entertained by the politicians. These inferior beings, according to M. Poincare, who has no mean notion about the importance of men like himself, dominated the conference, and things were coming to a pretty pass in European politics when a bunch of bankers ventured to tell the politicians what they should do and what they should not do, and the politicians actually listened with respect.

Again, it was all wrong to allow an appeal to a board of arbitration when the Reparations Commission was not unanimous on a question of whether or not Germany was in default in the payment of reparations; why an impartial board of arbitration might conceivably decide that Germany was not in default, for Germany, in the opinion of M. Poincare, had a lot of friends among the neutral nations. As he was the man who pushed France into the Ruhr, it was, of course, to be expected that M. Poincare would take the stand that France should never have agreed to evacuate the Ruhr. Altogether M. Poincare succeeded remarkably well in establishing the contrast between his policies of revenge and Herriot's policies of conciliation and justice.

The chamber endorsed the policies of Herriot by a vote of 336 to 204, and subsequently the Senate, after listening to the best that Poincare could do to discredit the policies of his successor, voted confidence in Herriot by 206 to 40. These votes in the French legislature show how opinion in France has changed.

The outlook is not so good in Germany, and it is not assuring to note the opposition that has developed to the Dawes plan and the decisions of the London conference. Even though the government has so far won out, the opposition is strong enough to justify the French complaint that the Germans are no more prepared to carry out the Dawes plan than they have been to carry out other plans. The German situation is such that it would probably help to clear the air if another election were held, and the vote kept to the single issue of the government's policy on the Dawes report.

A curious situation is also developing in Great Britain. Trades unions and manufacturing and commercial associations are wanting to know just what the effect of the payment of reparations, now that the question of payment has been settled, will have on British industry, trade and commerce. That is the crux of the reparations problem, and it is not improbable that in a short time even France will be asking whether she is not being more hurt than helped by the influx of German goods, for which no French goods will be exchanged. The

French workers have no more use for an influx of German goods as a free gift than the British workers have, but that is just what the payment of reparations involves.

Inspecting the Senate

The Senate, says Toronto Saturday Night, "can pass inspection." Personally, says the Toronto editor, he "had no idea of how much native ability, experience and national achievement is represented in the Senate until he was spurred to turn to the Parliamentary Guide." However, after going carefully through these five or six line biographies of the members of the Red Chamber, he is convinced that "it will probably be found that the average of ability achievement and intelligence is quite as high in the Senate of Canada as in Britain's upper chamber."

Well, even if it's true, what of it? What argument is it in favor of an irresponsible legislative chamber to say that it is as good as some other irresponsible chamber? Suppose the Senate does contain all the ability that Toronto Saturday Night thinks there is to be found in it, is that a good and sufficient reason for investing it with the powers of an autocrat? Is the possession of power without responsibility any the less a violation of the principles of popular government because the possessors of the power are endowed with some "native ability?" Is there really any human being so wise and altruistic that he may safely be entrusted with absolute power?

The ability, goodness, disinterestedness or patriotism of the members of the Senate has nothing whatever to do with the question of the constitution of the Senate. The essential point is: does the Senate in its present form harmonize with the principles of government accepted by the people of this country, and is it a useful and valuable part of the legislative machinery? The plain truth is that it is impossible to get democratic value out of an undemocratic institution. No democracy can afford to maintain an institution vested with power to frustrate the will of the people, no matter how intelligent the members of the body may be. Senate reform is urged not because it is believed that the Senate is composed of men inferior intellectually to the members of the Commons, but because the Senate is a political anachronism. No country of any importance possesses a second chamber endowed with such power as the Canadian Senate, and the sole object of those who are today attacking the Senate is to bring consistency into our political institutions, and to bring our form of government into harmony with the accepted ideas of democracy.

As You Like It

Two very prominent and unusually well-informed citizens of Canada are now engaged in giving expert evidence on the condition of the country. One of these gentlemen, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, is a highly-educated man, in the prime of life, an expert in political economy, an author of some repute, and just at present is prime minister of Canada. Mr. King modestly admits that he is a good prime minister and has made a success of the job. He says that he became prime minister just in time to rescue the country from the hopeless morass into which it was being plunged by the incomparable mismanagement of Hon. Mr. Meighen's government. Mr. King says that there is no need of a general election at the present time because the people of Canada are so pleased with his government that it would be a shame to disturb them and to upset the country with the turmoil of an election. He says that the public debt has been decreased and that his government has

brought about a surplus instead of a deficit, that he has reduced taxation and lowered the cost of living, and that he is building up an immigration policy to bring in the right kind of people who will make good. In fact, Mr. King is following the broad Liberal policy of Sir Wilfred Laurier, and it is leading Canada steadily towards prosperity. He cannot understand why there should be any complaint whatever when everything is going so nicely.

The other gentleman, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, is of about the same age as Mr. King, has had a wide political experience, is a very able debater, a skilled parliamentarian, and was premier of Canada in 1920-21. He believes that when he was premier of Canada the country had the best government that it ever had, and he has never been able to understand how the people failed to appreciate his government and selected Mr. King as premier in his stead. Mr. Meighen doesn't seem to agree with the evidence given by Mr. King. He says that Mr. King's government is like a creeper vine, still hanging on after the walls to which it clung have fallen. He says that

Mr. King's surplus is a pure myth, and that he is really running the country into the hole rapidly by his mismanagement of the government. He says that Mr. King has made the taxes higher and that as a result of the reduction of the duty on farm implements every implement now costs the farmer more than it did three years ago. He says that one of the important exports is settlers effects, amounting to \$1,000,000 a month, and that the settlers are leaving the country because the King government is not giving them a square deal. Mr. Meighen also hints at scandals in the administration and the expenditure of the people's money for purely political purposes. We gather from Mr. Meighen's remarks that he doesn't regard Mr. King's government as a complete success.

Now here we have two highly-paid, highly-informed, highly-ambitious experts telling us about the condition of the country. They ought to know the facts; they are full of inside information. They can't both be right; they may both be wrong. You pay your money and you take your choice.



Memories

Their Bees Now Work Under Contract

IT works in Ontario. Simon-pure commodity co-operative marketing has been given its chance to show what it can do in this province. The result has been as spectacular an initial success as has been scored anywhere on the continent.

Beekeepers tell us that there are around 75,000 bees in an average hive. They are as well organized as humanity can hope to be about 10,000 A.D. at its present rate of progress. When our ancestors were jibbering at each other from the tops of cocoanut palms, the bees had such a modern industrial device as the division of labor worked out to as fine a point as you will find it today in a Ford factory. They have a smooth working political system with a sovereign who neither rules nor

governs, and in which the ethics of citizenship are carried to such a pitch that politics are unnecessary. If you doubt their patriotism invade their hallowick and see whether you are repelled by an army of volunteers or of conscripts. The architectural structure of their store-houses, according to the higher mathematicians, secures the greatest possible strength with the least possible material. Their output is restricted by neither strike, lock-out nor ca' canny. Their industry had passed into proverb when the languages that are now being deciphered from the hieroglyphics on sun-baked bricks were in the making. Everything connected with their lives is the ultimate in order and system. The only suggestion that one of these new-fangled efficiency experts could make would be to cut down the number of drones.

It is only after the product of their labor gets into the hands of evolution's highest product that confusion appears. All we have to do is to gather it and distribute it, but in doing so we had, of course, to get things all balled up. And in Ontario until last year the marketing of honey was as perfect an example of a balled up mess as could be found on this planet.

Under the Old Dispensation

In the first place there were a large number of independent shippers, most of them shipping to the western market. Then there was a considerable volume being dumped into the regular channels of trade. Some was traded at cross roads grocery stores or with hucksters. Every man's honey was being thrown on the market against every other man's. How or when it reached the consumer nobody but the big producers either knew or cared. The big shippers secured orders by underbidding other shippers and then buying at the price at which the orders could be filled at a profit. The weakest bargainer amongst them set the price.

If you can find a place in that system where the interests of the producer are safeguarded you are a dandy.

The producers were sick and tired of the system. But no sicker of it than were the wholesale distributors. The wholesale merchant dislikes instability of markets as much as the farmer does. When he buys a car load of a product at a certain price today and his competitor buys a similar car load tomorrow at a lower price he loses money on the whole transaction. He likes stability of price. The organized honey-producers of Ontario found that out last season, as we shall see later.

Organization came about in this wise. For over 40 years there has been an

And Their Product is Marketed by Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative Limited---How Commodity Co-operative Marketing Works in Old Ontario---

By R. D. Colquette

educational and social organization, called the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, in this province. The secretary is usually the professor of agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College. The present incumbent of the dual position is Prof. Eric Millen.

the way for the co-operative marketing company by its success in handling the container business. Finally we sent out

a questionnaire asking the beekeepers if they wanted to go into marketing. Over 400 replied in the affirmative. Then the matter was taken up at the provincial convention a year ago last winter, and the decision was reached to go ahead and form the company.

They went ahead to good effect. At the convention referred to by Prof. Millen, a contract which had been prepared was adopted clause by clause and by laws were also provided. The contract is for three years without withdrawal privileges, after which it becomes self-renewing from year to year until cancelled by giving notice within definite dates.

Lots of the beekeepers signed the contract and sent in their stock subscription by mail. Meetings were held at some points and individual canvassing done. When the organization started into business in May of last year, it had 285 signed contracts. Now it has 635, which represent about 80 per cent. of the honey produced in the province.

Upon signing the contract the member was at first required to subscribe for stock according to the number of hives in his apiary. Difficulty was encountered in getting the big producers to sign up under this arrangement. Furthermore, the financing of the organization proved easier than was at first expected, and each member takes one \$25 share, half paid up and the balance on call. It looks now as if the other half will not be required.

The honey is handled on a yearly pool



A. G. Halstead
General manager, Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative

Bought Supplies Collectively

As with farmers in general the beekeepers were exercised about the prices of the things they had to buy. With a

large percentage of them in the association the benefits of collective purchasing of supplies naturally presented itself. Some three years ago, therefore, the association decided to assemble orders for containers, the largest single item of cash cost in connection with honey production. When assembled the orders were turned over to the manufacturers who shipped direct to the producers. By using their collective buying power in this manner a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent. in prices was obtained. This amounted to a saving of the tidy sum of \$25,000 a year, for the two years that elapsed before the commercial company got under way. All the clerical work was done by Prof. Millen's department at the college.

Recently I talked the matter over with Millen.

"We always had in mind the marketing of the product co-operatively by an organization owned and controlled by the producers themselves," he said. "The old system was putting the beekeepers on the rocks. Some centres were glutted early in the season while other centres were not getting enough. The result was what seemed to be over-production. Even the big producers were having difficulty in finding outlets owing to the uncontrolled flow of honey through the channels of trade. The trade failed absolutely to organize and systematize the marketing of the crop. Individually they could not investigate conditions. Many of the independent shippers were not good salesmen. They were bidding against themselves. The wholesalers played one shipper off against the others. About 25 per cent. of the honey crop was thrown away each year through foolish competition."

"The Beekeepers' Association paved

has to be left to the producer. For instance local demand has to be met, and to meet it the member is made a local agent of the company. He makes the sales and is supposed to send in the proper proportion of the overhead of the company which the honey he sells should carry. To their credit be it said most of the members make these returns promptly.

The honey is not assembled in a central warehouse but at car-lot shipping points throughout the territory. The province is divided into twelve districts with a representative in each, usually an influential honey producer, to oversee the loading. The member selects his shipping point from the list supplied by the company and delivers to it when a car is being made up there.

In addition to pail shipments a well equipped bottling plant, the best in Canada, is maintained at Dunnville, in the Niagara Peninsula. Around six or eight cars of bottled honey will be turned out this year.

To save on freights the province has been divided into three districts. Cross shipping has been eliminated, the cars being routed by the shortest route. Crates have been standardized and the amount of honey per car greatly increased. The saving on these two items alone has been almost equal to the entire overhead of the company.

Business Management with a Big B

Nobody needs to be told that brains of a high degree of efficiency have been at work to bring this kind of order out of the chaos that existed in the honey marketing business of this province up to a year ago last spring. First a word about the president. He is F. W. Krouse, of Guelph, a professional beekeeper of many years' experience. If the term professional beekeeper calls up in your mind a person with a few colonies on a two-acre suburban lot forget it. Krouse is one of the biggest honey producers in this Dominion. Last year he gathered 105 tons of honey from his own beehives. That would make quite a lake, wouldn't it? His bees are garnering the nectar all over Wellington county. You will find them in farm orchards 30 miles from the \$15,000 Krouse residence, near the Ontario Agriculture College. Two trucks are busy throughout the season assembling the honey from all over this territory at Mr. Krouse's extracting plant.

Then there is the general manager, A. G. Halstead. A look at his portrait will convince you that there are no dead cells in his cranium. He used to be a bank manager out at Portage. Then he went into the produce business

where he got his training in the distribution game. He reminds me of some of the big co-operative managers I met in California when The Grain Growers' Guide sent me down there in 1920. Big, keen, efficient, but affable, the first time you meet him you can't help feeling that you must have met him before some place. He is in love with his job. "If you want to see a man who believes 105 per cent. in co-

operative marketing stand back by that wall and take a good look at me," he will tell you.

The secretary-treasurer is W. A. Weir, a graduate of the O.A.C., who knows bees from the end that goes into the clover blossom to the end which jabs you on the cheek bone. He also knows beekeepers, which is more important in his present position. When it comes to detail he is a bear. He is the master mechanic who worked out most of the engineering refinements in

Continued on Page 18



All honey pails put out by the Ontario Co-operative bear this label. The illustration is printed in different colors in conformity with the grade of the product.

basis according to the different grades and the producers receive the average net price secured for the pools into which his product grades. Blue pails are used for the light grades and red pails for the amber and dark. Each producer has his registration number stamped on the lids of his containers. The producer grades for color and sends in a guaranteed average sample of each shipment to the company. A check-up system has been adopted.

With only 635 members scattered over the entire province a good deal

The Big Horse Round-Up

THE horse rancher is making his last stand against encroaching cultivation in Southern Alberta. The ever narrowing circle of wire limits the open range of today to the parched piece of prairie plentifully sprinkled with cactus between the Bow and the Red Deer rivers, east of the C.P.R. projects that centre on Brooks and Bassano. In this block of country the range horse men have reigned supreme, but not by virtue of the strong-arm methods of the movies. Better still for them they have had a powerful ally in the pitiless droughts which have broken the hearts and lives of so many who have tried to make a living out of wheat growing on the fringe of their domain. Abandoned shacks—lots of them—built by these dry farmers in days of high hope, stand today in tragic warning—skeletons of grey-white boards which the fiendish wind loves to rattle.

And so, waiting for the day when irrigation water will quicken this countryside into a new life, the horse rancher has remained undisturbed. That day is now imminent. The ranchers have had their warning that before long big slices of their free grass area will be checkered by ditches. Hence the big round-up of June 1924 to comb the area as it has never been combed before, and to make a start in disposing of the herds which have been grazing thereon.

A Widespread Fiction

Some imaginative newspaper men, knowing that there were unowned horses running among the branded ones in this area, and apparently uninformed as to the real cause of the ranchers' uneasiness, spun a fine yarn that this unusual round-up was for the purpose of clearing the range of wild horses. By a process which everyone is familiar with, this news travelled and grew. Newspapers far removed from the scene glowed with stories of 25,000 wild horses which were to be gathered in and destroyed. Colorful pictures were painted of the untamable stallions which the riders' dragnet was expected to procure. These were to be shipped to the Calgary stampede—so went the story—to be wrangled by cowboys, attracted thither from half a continent. Good fiction, with just a grain of truth in it, but far indeed from an accurate picture of what is actually taking place.

The horse ranchers in this area all have their annual round-ups, in the course of which they brand the increase, castrate the colts, and draft out suitable horses for disposal. Contrary to general opinion, this work has been done pretty thoroughly in the past. Best proof of that is to be found in the small number of unbranded and entire horses which the big drive has brought in. But there are always a few strays from farms and distant ranches that work their way in, and in the course of an ordinary round-up these are not elimi-

Riders Scour the Last Piece of Open Range in Alberta and Gather Ten Thousand Horses---By P. M. Abel

nated. So it was planned to get government co-operation to make this year's round-up thorough in every respect.

As the result of negotiations between the stock men and the provincial department of agriculture, the government agreed to shoulder certain of the expenses of the round-up, being reimbursed at a fixed rate per head of stock by the

after their interests and likewise the interests of farmers who were even more helpless in the matter of finding their animals. So we arranged to divide the territory into three blocks according to some well marked geographical divisions. Each block had its own crew of riders, and worked from its own central corrals. With each crew was a brand

them were branded or otherwise identifiable and found immediate claimants. This little band of 400 unclaimed or "wild horses" were then taken to corrals twelve miles from Bassano to be auctioned off.

According to Alberta law, strays must be advertised in two issues of the Gazette before they may be sold. During this interval half of this remnant band were claimed by owners. Of the remaining 200, the dregs of the range, 125 were sold on July 24, at prices ranging from eight to ten dollars a

head. The 75 tail-enders were sold to a Calgary fox farm for slaughter.

Contrary to general belief, most of the horses on this free range are from several generations of draft horse breeding. Mr. Bowlen, who owns about 1,000 in his bunch, states that many of them have the making of

1,400 to 1,600 pound horses. During these years of deflation when horse prices have been low, the ranchers have not been marketing their stock as it came to maturity, so that these horses, now to be disposed of are not all young stock.

Selling Green Drafters

Ranchers know it will take a mighty effort in salesmanship to get them all sold, because they are practically all unbroken, and that class of horse is regarded with disfavor in the East—the best draft horse market. Needless to say that with bunches of this size it is quite impossible for ranchers to attempt anything like thorough breaking. The horses belonging to one large bunch have been contracted for at a price which is not much more than a quarter of what they would have brought four years ago.

The story about obtaining stamped horses from among the unclaimed ones provoked a smile among the horse ranchers. It may be good advertising for the stampede, but as a matter of fact it is not this class of horse which makes a good buck. The bucking horse is usually one that has been broken or partly broken and then goes bad. If any of these round-up horses were of the right conformation and temperament to have been taken to the stampede, they would probably have done nothing but run to the point of exhaustion.

It is not to be understood that this free range is to be all closed up immediately, and that this large number of middle weight horses is to be forced on to the market. Such a course would be disastrous to prices. All of this section of country may be available for the ranchers for a few years; some of it will be devoted to horse raising for many years. But the horsemen, conscious that they have allowed their herds to over expand, and certain of the diminution of the free grass area in the near future, are taking time by the forelock.



The Round-up Outfit in the Crawling Valley Block

men who claimed animals. The whole operation was directed by J. J. Bowlen, a prominent rancher and member of the Stockmen's Protective Association.

The Problem of the Scrub

One of the first questions which came up was that of disposal of the nondescripts which this round-up, like any other, was sure to bring in. No one could guess just what percentage of the horses gathered in would turn out to be misfits, but it was agreed by most of the owners that it would be a good thing to get rid of them, as the presence of even a small number of inferior horses thrown on the market would tend to depress prices already none too good. Accordingly it was agreed to write off the scrubs as a dead loss, allowing the government to slaughter them. However, opposition developed on the part of a few owners, and this part of the plan had to be cancelled.

"At first we were just a little timid about asking for government co-operation," said Mr. Bowlen. "Everyone knows the difference between the way in which government enterprises are carried out, and the way in which private business is handled. But it was out of the question for some of the small ranchers to cover the whole of this immense territory, and no other agency could look

reader and a provincial police officer to settle disputes over ownership of horses. The larger ranchers also had representatives on each crew."

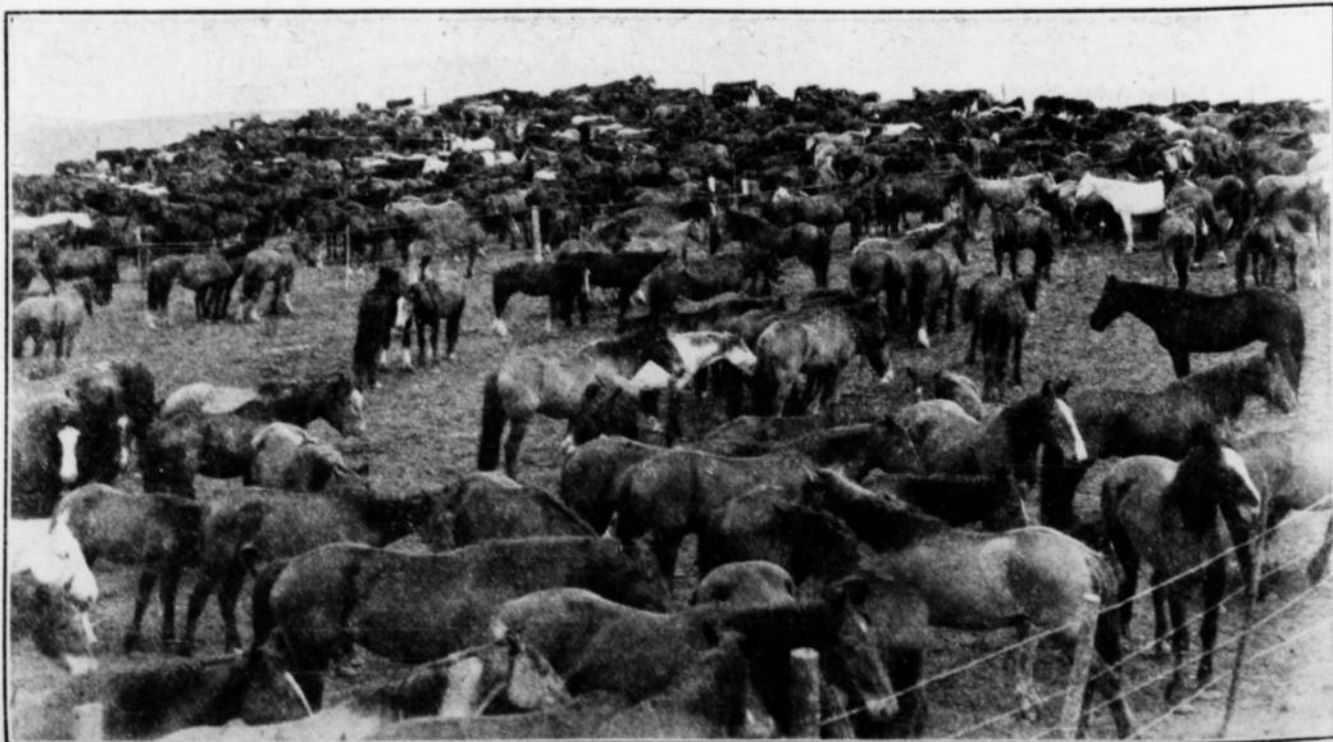
The captain of the crew working through the Crawling Valley was Frank Wolfe. Eadie Bros. directed operations in the centre, and Mr. Bowlen himself worked the east block—a tract of land about 30 by 45 miles. The round-up commenced simultaneously in each block on June 10, and continued until June 17.

Round-up days are strenuous ones for the riders. The boys roll out at dawn, and soon afterwards start from the corrals, riding in one direction to the outer edge of their territory. Returning, they drive everything before them. In successive days each section of their area is thus covered.

Good for Appetite

Noon time finds them back at the buildings with the cook-shack the sole object of interest after so many hours in the saddle. The afternoon is spent largely in sorting out the bunch which the morning drive has gathered in. Maybe there is a friendly little game of poker after supper, but bedtime comes early when the cook is given to such habits of sleeplessness.

At the conclusion of this round-up about 10,000 horses had been collected by the three crews. All but 400 of



Gathered Safely into the Corrals

Concrete Watering Tank

This is I. W. Dickerson's answer to a subscriber who writes: "I want to build a concrete stock watering tank, but don't know just how to go about it. I have seen some farmers put up such tanks, but they had poor success with them, as some were broken up by frost and crumbled to pieces, and others cracked so that the water ran out. I should like to have you publish plans and directions for building watering tanks. How deep in the ground should the wall run? How thick should the wall be? What reinforcements should be used? How many parts of gravel to one of cement? How should the floor be made? How deep should the tank be?"

THERE is no reason why concrete watering tanks, if properly constructed and protected, should not last an indefinite number of years. Failures can almost always be traced to mistakes in design, poor materials, wrong handling, lack of reinforcements, freezing, disturbing too soon, or drying too quickly. A concrete tank is easily made, and the materials for its construction are usually easily obtained. It is sanitary and easily cleaned, and can be allowed to stand empty in any kind of weather without danger of going to pieces. It can be made in any shape or form desired, and thus can be made to fit into any place needed.

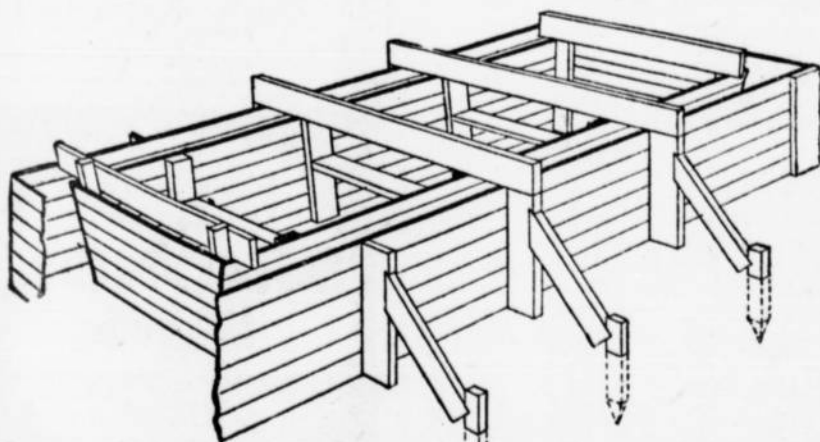
For the amount of material used, round tanks give a little more capacity and are somewhat stronger than rectangular tanks, but the forms are much more difficult to construct, and the slight saving in materials will usually be more than balanced by the increased cost of the forms. Whether round or rectangular, a very important point is to give the inner surfaces a considerable batten or slope outward. This allows any freezing action to exert its force upward rather than outward, and prevents damage from the walls bursting.

The size will depend a great deal on the amount of stock to be watered and how much of a reserve supply it is desired to carry. For the general farm, however, a rectangular tank about 10 feet long, 5 feet wide and 2½ feet deep, holding almost 1,000 gallons of water, should give plenty of reserve supply.

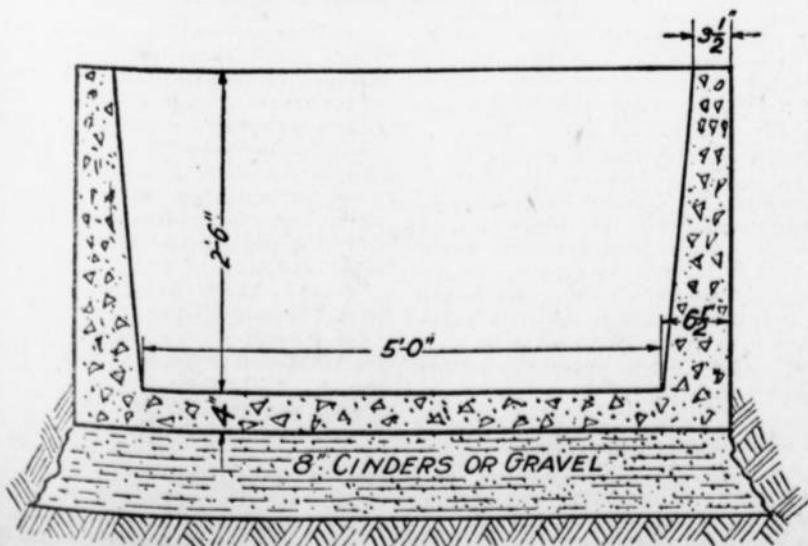
A 1:2:3 mixture should be used—that

is, one bag of Portland cement to not more than two cubic feet of good, clean sand, and not more than three cubic feet of gravel. In no case should the volume of sand be less than half the volume of coarse aggregate. Care must be taken that the sand is free from trash and dirt and clay; and if not clean it must be washed, either by putting in a box with a fine screen bottom and churning up and down in water, or by putting on an inclined screen and flowing water over it with a hose. Bank-run gravel should not be used, unless it is very clean and uniform in size. It is better to screen out everything which will pass through a quarter-inch screen. If the gravel discolors water very much, it should be washed before being used. A small amount of time spent in being sure that the sand and gravel used are clean and properly graded will be well repaid in the better and more leak-proof tank obtained. The cement may safely be assumed to be all right unless it shows evidences of caking. All caked material, no matter how slight, should be thrown out; although a bag may have a caked piece in each corner and the remainder be perfectly good.

The materials may be measured by shaking them slightly into a box measuring one foot each way inside, while a full sack (94 pounds net) of Portland cement may be considered as one cubic foot. Machine mixing is very much more thorough than hand mixing; and, with the present shortage of labor, any farmer who has any considerable amount of concreting to do should in-



Forms in place for pouring concrete



Cross-section of water tank described in the accompanying article

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vest in one of the small mixers so frequently advertised. Two or three neighbors could well purchase one of these together, as this is one sort of work which no two of them are likely to want to do at the same time. In fact, they could very well exchange labor on such jobs, and thus make their concreting work more efficient. Another great advantage of the mixer is the fact that the work can be hurried when it is desirable to do so. If hand mixing is done, the coarse aggregate should be placed in a uniform layer on

a smooth, water-tight mixing board; then the sand spread evenly over this, and the cement over the sand. The whole should then be turned about three times, or until the materials are thoroughly mixed. The proper amount of water should then be sprinkled on and the mass turned until of uniform, jelly-like consistency.

There are three methods of constructing such a tank as has been planned: Building footings and sidewalls first and putting in the bottom afterwards, leaving an open joint between walls

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and floor, which is filled with hot asphalt or tar; building footings and bottom first, with a groove where the centre of the side-walls is to come, and building the latter after the bottom has had time to thoroughly harden; building the complete tank at one operation. Either of these should be satisfactory if properly done, but the single operation is probably safest for the inexperienced builder, as there is less difficulty in getting a water-tight joint where walls and bottom come together.

An excavation about a foot deep should be made for the tank, and about eight inches of wetted and well-tamped cinders or coarse gravel put in as a foundation, with the necessary pipes and fittings for emptying. If there is any likelihood of water collecting in this sub-base, it should be well drained with tile just below the cinders; otherwise freezing underneath is likely to burst the tank. If the soil is very loose and spongy, it may be necessary to make a footing about eight inches wide all around the outside wall at the bottom. Quarter-inch round reinforcements, spaced 12 inches apart each way, should be used in the floor, and should be turned up into the side-walls so as to go within three inches of the top. Rods of the same size should be placed horizontally, spaced eight inches at the bottom and about 12 inches at the top. These should be placed about the centre of the walls, and should be firmly wired together at several points. If preferred, two strands of No. 10 or No. 12 galvanized wire may be twisted together and used instead of the rods.

The forms should be arranged as shown in the diagram, and should be solid and substantial and well braced. All forms should be thoroughly wetted before use. The inner form should be suspended from the outer form, as shown, and should go within four inches of the cinder fill. The floor should first be poured and floated with a

wooden trowel as quick as it takes its preliminary set. The side-walls should then be poured, care being taken to work the mixture close to the forms.

The forms should remain in place at least 24 hours after pouring, or until the concrete has had time to get well set. The inner form may then be removed, care being taken not to shake or jar the fresh concrete. The inner surfaces should then be gone over with a cream-like mixture of cement and water, and a thin coating of half cement and half sand applied and smoothed down a little with a trowel. Over-troweling will cause fine cracks over the surface when the concrete dries out.

The outer form may now be removed and the exterior surfaces smoothed up if desired. As soon as the surfaces harden sufficiently, sawdust or sand should be spread over the floor, and sacks or rags hung over the walls, and all kept thoroughly wet, to prevent the walls and floor from drying out too quickly. After three weeks' time, the dirt can be filled in around the outside and the tank can be put to use. A cover over the tank should be used, to keep the water cool in summer and also to keep it from freezing in winter. Either a concrete apron should be built around the tank, to prevent mud, or else gravel and small stones should be supplied.

Advises Holding Kota

President Burnell, of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, gives out the following advice with regard to marketing Kota wheat:

"There is a situation which may arise in connection with Kota wheat, of which I understand there is quite a large acreage in, in some districts in Manitoba this year.

"Any farmers threshing this wheat would be well advised to hold it in their granaries, have it special binned in the local elevators, until they receive advice as to where to ship it, because it is just possible that if this wheat is shipped out immediately it is threshed, and before a market is found for it, it would be graded 'no established grade.' This would cause considerable loss to the shippers.

"We intend to take this matter up with the inspection department with a view to having it graded, if possible, before the wheat begins to move."

Prefers Disc Without Poles

A farm reader writes:

"I noticed in a recent issue where a reader wished information as to whether disc harrows should or should not have poles or tongues, and will give my experience with and without the pole.

"The first disc I used had a pole on it, but it was of no real value so far as handling the disc or doing the work is concerned. The only advantage the pole has is the fact that when a colt is being broken to work, the pole serves as a better guide. Also in putting the disc into the shed, the pole admits of doing this more easily.

"But on the other hand, the discs of today all have trucks, so that they can be guided by the doubletrees. It is less troublesome and saves time without the pole, since there is no neckyoke to bother with. This is an age of progress, and I believe it would be helpful if our farm machinery were made as simple and time and labor-saving as possible."

We are very glad to have our reader's opinion on this question. The general experience is that the pole on a disc has quite a tendency to produce sore necks on a team, especially in discing cross-ways of the ridges on land where crops have been grown in rows. Also that it is very poor policy to try to make a team back with a disc in the field, and that a pole is of little value for such a purpose. We should be glad to hear from other readers on this question.

Package Regulations

On and after October 1, 1924, the four-fifths quart and the two-fifths-quart berry or currant boxes will be illegal packages in Canada. These will be replaced on that date by standard packages defined in the Fruit Act, and

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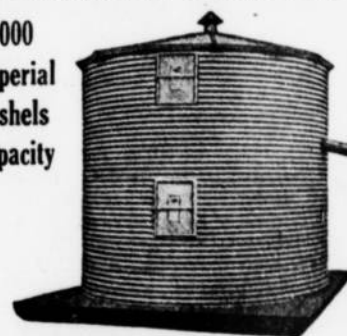
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the latter only will be permitted to be used. Growers and shippers are again advised to keep this in mind, and govern marketing operations accordingly.

The manufacture and use of 12-quart baskets for the bulk shipment of grapes in Canada is permitted only upon authorization of the minister of agriculture, and under no circumstances can this package be used for commercial marketing of fruits in Canada.

What is known as a four-quart climax basket is not a legal fruit container in Canada, and its use, therefore, cannot be permitted except for export shipments.

General indications are that the package situation with respect to apples is satisfactory so far as available supply is concerned. Prices in Nova Scotia are reported as from 45 to 50 cents for barrels; in Ontario, from 75 to 80 cents. In British Columbia boxes are quoted at 17½ cent.—Fruit Branch, Ottawa.

TRUCKING COSTS

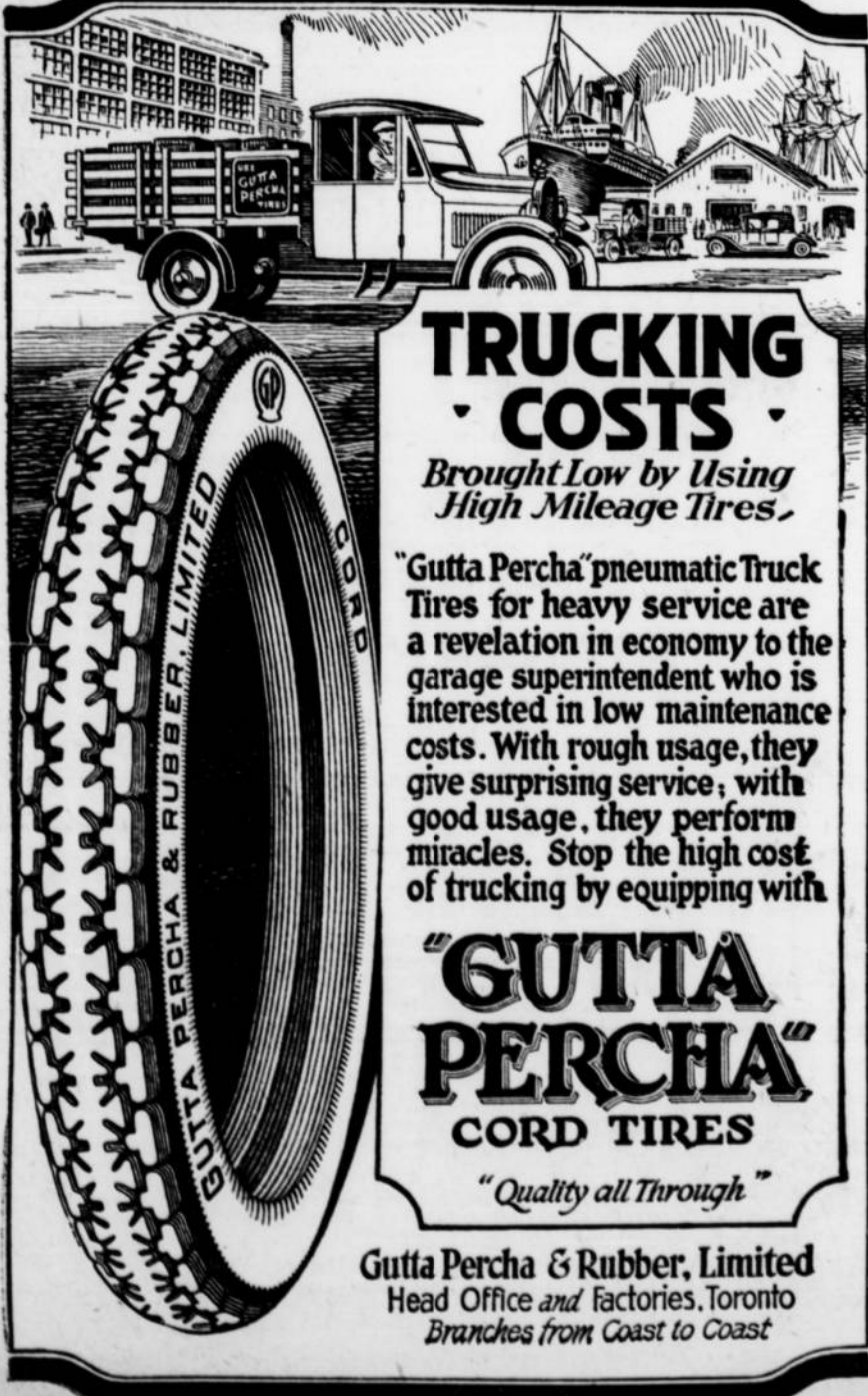
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The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened So Far

Laura Winright, after spending two years in Europe, received a letter from her father bidding her return at once as he was dying. On arriving in New York she found that neither her brother Tom nor her fiancé, George Annisford, were aware that Adam Winright was even ill. When they reached Castle Sunset they found him dead in the library.

Harry Burnville, the detective employed by Tom Winright, made a very thorough search into the personal history of all the people at Castle Sunset. In the course of search, blackmail letters were discovered. Nick Ross, the chauffeur, puzzled Laura greatly. Glory Adair, the nurse, became her most intimate friend during these trying days.

Laura, finding that she really did not love George Annisford, broke her engagement with him.

A man in grey was observed haunting Castle Sunset, but all attempts to discover his identity failed. Laura received a long-distance telephone message from Nile, a little village, supposedly from Burnville, that he had located the man in grey. During an attempt to reach Nile, in a violent storm, the motor driven by Ross crashed over an embankment. Laura, saved by the foresight of Ross, discovered that she was in love with the chauffeur. She suspected a ruse to get them all away from Castle Sunset, and sent a frantic message to Glory Adair to go at once to Castle Sunset. Glory arrived there to find a man in grey searching among the books in the library. He escaped, and later they found his suit and hat in a brush pile. Through old letters found among Adam Winright's correspondence, Laura discovered that he had been married more than once.

CHAPTER XVI

The Twenty-First Burr

Laura gazed piteously at her friend. Glory with the supremest calm laid the wisp of jetty hair amid the yellowed letters; then bound the faded ribbon reverently about them, as though striving to tie the tiny bow in exactly the same crease.

"Glory!" sobbed Laura. She heard the swish of skirts, she felt her friend's arms about her neck. "It's all right, dear," whispered Glory.

Laura knew it was not all right. Her terrified soul visualized new possibilities. The threatening letters Harry Burnville had found, the detective's own chance suggestion regarding the past, had been merely hints of something she could not imagine, let alone feel or see. But here a black certainty menaced from her father's shadowed past.

"Oh, to think of it!" She put her hands over her eyes. "Don't, dear. Tears won't alter facts."

Glory's practical words rang, nevertheless, with sympathy.

"What am I to do?" pleaded Laura. "What is there to do?"

"It is awful to think of. And yet—"

"And yet—?" In the silky voice was no hint of insistence or even of curiosity; just a tale of patient willingness to wait eternally if need be for the answer.

"I must go on. I must send these papers to Mr. Burnville."

"To Mr. Burnville?"

"Certainly."

The brown-eyed girl leaned close. "Laura Winright, you must not forget—this is my case. Harry Burnville has his secrets, I have mine. I have found these papers. He has not."

Laura hugged her in a rapture of relief.

"You're an angel, Glory!"

"No, dear—not for some years to come. Just now I am merely a girl bold and bad enough to do her own thinking."

She took up the packet of letters, and stretched forth her hand for Thucydides. Laura interposed.

"There's something more."

"Yes. There is." The nurse thrust her hand into the dummy book. "Oh!"

She made a wry face. "What's this?" She held up her forefinger, to which clung a tiny, hard burr covered with sharp-pointed spines.

With her free hand she inverted the box, spilling a heap of these little burrs upon the table.

"Seeds of some kind!" Laura drew closer to examine them. "Flowers, I suppose—some of Dad's favorite flowers. I wonder if they'd grow after all

these years. It's queer he never planted them."

"Perhaps he did. Perhaps there were flowers from just such seeds growing around Castle Sunset when you were little. . . . Only sometimes there are flowers that never bloom, just as there are men and women that never. . . ."

With a pin she patiently worked to dislodge the burr from her finger. Its score of tiny spines, of needle sharpness and invisibly barbed, clung tenaciously. Laura was struck by the nurse's unusual pallor. She reached forward to examine the burrs.

"Don't touch them!" cried Glory Adair.

That harsh note in her voice was odd. Laura pouted.

"Don't, I say."

Laura desisted. "Why?" she asked. Glory Adair sat down, smiling, but queerly. She glanced at her wrist watch. Then she meditated. "No, don't touch those burrs," she repeated.

"Why?" protested Laura again, in a hurt tone.

Miss Adair did not answer. She drew from her bosom a tiny phial, and dabbed the almost imperceptible scratch on her finger with a transparent liquid.

"Peroxide," she explained. "I do not think it will be any use."

Her tone awed Laura. Yet it was not in the least shaken. The smile had not left her face.

"Have you that telegram?" the nurse asked.

"Yes."

"Let me have it, please."

She took it, and with the pin cautiously manoeuvred one of the burrs across the yellow sheet till its spines rested on the faint pin-pricks. She nodded, yet said nothing. Then she secured from the nearest drawer a sheet of plain paper. Upon this, in the same cautious fashion, she placed another burr. She folded the paper over; then unfolded it, and pushed the burr aside.

Laura watched, with at last an inkling of what the performance meant.

"See," said the nurse, "the marks on this paper are almost identical with the marks on the telegram."

Laura flung her arms about her. "Oh, Glory, Glory!" she sobbed.

Rising, she impetuously reached for the push-button.

"No," commanded Glory. "Sit down. You can't do any good. If my calculations are correct, I'll be dead in exactly five minutes." Again she glanced at her wrist watch.

"I'll call Doctor Chalmers."

"No. You'll sit and listen to me. I haven't time to fool with doctors. Chalmers can't help now. . . ."

Laura Winright; that's how your father died. The burr was enclosed in that telegram. It was put there by the man who signed for the telegram in the morning. To kill in ten minutes, the poison must spread through the system almost instantaneously. I could cauterize that scratch myself. It wouldn't help in the least, and I'd have a burned finger for you to look at when I lie in my coffin."

Laura Winright shuddered.

"Your father," pursued the nurse, "opened that telegram, never dreaming. As he opened it, the burr caught between his fingers. That explains the faint scratches you saw there. They killed him."

Again Miss Adair glanced at her watch. Now she was faintly puzzled.

"There's nineteen of those burrs," she said. "This one on the telegram makes twenty. And the one that killed your father—"

"Twenty-one?"

Laura Winright, hunched in the arm chair, with frozen horror watched the nurse's serene face.

"It's a funny world, isn't it, Laura?" Her tone was philosophical. "A rum old world. It's always the unexpected that happens. I rummage for your father's will, and I find—oh, an excuse for making mine." She laughed.

"Now, listen—"

"Oh, don't, don't talk like that!"

"If I don't outlive the time-limit, you must find this woman, Lucile. You

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That, too, was evident. Miss Adair resumed her restless pacing.
"But where did the burr go? The burr that killed your father?" She made a restless circuit of the room. "If I'd only known that day—"
"It's probably been swept out long ago."
"You think it would fall on the floor?"

Glory sat down again. Silently she conjured up the lines of Adam Winright's hand.

"No. Your father was an orderly man. The burr was dangerous. He would put it out of harm's way, if he could. First, he telephoned Chalmers. Then, he destroyed the burr. Then he returned to the table."

She had risen, glancing about the room. She knelt now before the fireplace.

"The fire was low that night when you came. It has not been lit since." With the poker she stirred the ashes. Then she pulled out the ash-pan, raising a cloud of dust which set Laura coughing. "It must be here," she said. "It's the one thing he'd do. His hand tells me so."

Laura almost smiled at her friend's unshakeable faith in what Adam Winright's hand told her.

"Perhaps—" she began.

But Glory had risen, her eyes shining. "I've got it!"

On the table top she dumped from the flat poker tip a little pile of ashes and in their midst the twenty-first burr.

"I knew it must be there!" she triumphed.

Again the puzzled look crept into her eyes. "One can't be too sure. It is one thing to believe and another to positively know."

She eyed the burr. Thoughtfully she dabbed her finger again with peroxide.

"It might pass off with a slight sensation, if I use the peroxide first," she commented, coolly.

Laura restrained her.

"Glory! You'll kill yourself."

"But how am I to know for certain that it is poisoned? The entire case turns on that. If I assume that it's poisoned, I may be pursuing a delusion. If I know that it's poisoned, I'm on the trail of facts." She went on dabbing.

"Don't!" pleaded Laura.

The nurse laid down the phial.

"How am I to know?" she insisted, almost crossly.

"A cat? Or a rabbit?"

Glory started up.

"I have it!"

She went tripping to the telephone. Laura heard her gay voice filter through the doorway.

"Is that you, Miss Sifton? I've been thinking over what you asked me. Poor old Rover! He's better, surely? . . . No? Now, that's too bad! Can you bring him over? I'll do one thing or the other—and I'll know at a glance."

She returned to Laura. "We'll know in a few minutes." She was unexcited. "Let's go out on the lake porch, where no one will see us."

She brushed the twenty burrs into the dummy Thueydides, replaced the packet of yellow letters, the loose papers and the photographs, snapped shut the catch, put the book back on the shelf.

"It looks like every book," she commented, "but immensely more uninteresting."

The twenty-first burr, now, was safe in the locket she wore. She busied herself a moment with her little portfolio, and shook some white powder into a paper, which she folded. Then she pulled on a pair of kid gloves. After which she found an easy rocker on the lake porch, and a magazine.

Laura's blue eyes were deeply troubled.

"It frightens me, Glory. Oh, it frightens me. I don't know why, but—it's all so strange, so terrible!"

"Terrible? A divorce? Why, you little innocent, everybody's doing it nowadays. Then it gives us the motive—a vendetta. And a suspect—the son."

"His own son?" Her eyes widened.

"Tom?"

"Of course not. Tom is just twenty-four. This letter was written twenty-eight years ago."

can trace her through the lawyer, Villard. That's all, I think."

Rising, she paced nervously up and down.

"That poison," she exclaimed at last, "it isn't working."

She seemed disappointed, angry even, at this hitch in her calculations. Dubiously she eyed the wrist watch. Had she mistaken the time?

"There can't be any question. . . . Am I wrong about this thing? Entirely wrong?"

"Glory!"

Hope sprang into Laura's eyes.

"It's past ten minutes." Yes, the nurse was disappointed. "If I were right, I have no business to be alive. I've made a fool of myself—that's all."

And yet, those spines fit the telegram. There's no doubt of it. There can't be." She stared at the papers on the table. "If I'd only known, that day Mr. Burnville came—"

"Glory!"

"Quit hugging me, will you?" The nurse was deep in her puzzling problem. She was not concerned at all at her escape from the death she had fancied certain. She eyed the heap of burrs. "I could try them all but that would take me nearly three hours. I haven't time for that."

She still was haunted by the ten-minute time-limit.

Then she laughed, happily.

"Kiss me, Laura. I'm not dead yet. I'm not going to die. . . . Again. . . . There, now, let up on the kissing."

She sat herself down once more to the intricate problem of the burrs.

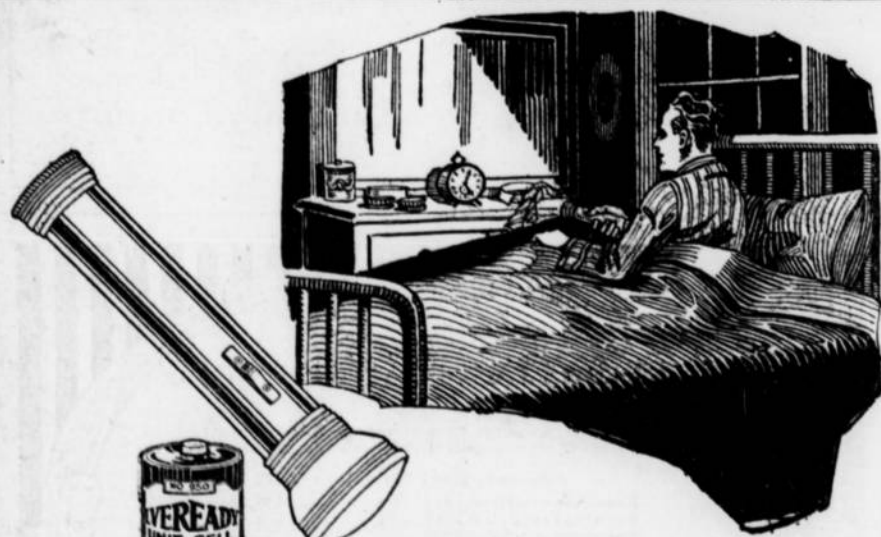
"It could not be suicide. Your father would not commit suicide. His hand tells me that. . . . Then, if he had killed himself, what business have those marks on the telegram? Suicide is impossible. That's plain. But the burr? Who but your father knew of the existence of these burrs, and which were poisoned and which were not?"

Laura shivered. "That man."

"The man in grey?"

"Yes."

"He did not know of this book. Otherwise, he'd have found it at once. . . . searched it . . . when he raided the Ghost Room."



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ST. C. 20-74

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Laura sat in silence, crushed by the awesome suddenness of it all, too bewildered to comprehend it more than half, seeing as through shadows a dark-faced man meeting her father in the Ghost Room at night, threatening him, and, at last, striking at him in this cruel, treacherous, unthinkable way.

"His own son?" she at last repeated. So she still sat, staring into her own visioned thoughts, when Fanny Sifton came. Her chauffeur followed, half-dragging, half-carrying the aged settler, whose wheezy gasps were discernible before they rounded the turn in the porch. Laura was too shaken to greet Miss Sifton composedly; she only half heard the nurse's purrings of sympathy.

"Poor old Rover! Poor old Rover!" The animal was plainly dying. Its wheezy breath came in pathetic gasps. The others watched while Glory stroked it. The animal's tender brown eyes searched her face.

"Poor old Rover!" Miss Sifton, with a choking sound, tried her glasses at first one angle, then another.

"He can't live?" urged the nurse. "Is it really necessary, though—?"

Laura wondered. "It hurts me to see him suffer." Miss Sifton had removed her glasses in order to see at all.

Glory thoughtfully opened the locket. She unfolded the paper containing the white powder.

The dog licked her caressing hand. She tossed a pinch of powder on his red tongue; then, casting away the rest, with her gloved hand continued to stroke his hair. His sad eyes were trustful. The nurse shivered, as though the June breeze were chill.

"Here is a case where it is kind to be cruel—cruel to be kind." She seemed arguing with unsuspected emotions. "Poor dog, he trusts me."

Little Miss Sifton watched, wide-eyed with horror of the impending tragedy.

The nurse looked at her wrist-watch. The faint ticking projected itself noisily into the silence.

The animal's gaspings abruptly ceased. Its soft eyes brightened into sudden animation. Its tail wagged briskly, and it made as though to stand up. Miss Sifton's look grew hopeful. The dog's breath came soft and steady.

"He's better!" exclaimed Miss Sifton. "Oh, Miss Adair, was it medicine after all?"

"Good medicine." The nurse resumed her stroking.

The dog lay down, comfortably, still watching Glory's fair face. The nurse, puzzled, questioned her wrist-watch.

Rover shivered and stiffened. Miss Sifton uttered a faint cry, and commenced sobbing into her handkerchief.

Glory nodded calmly to the chauffeur. He gathered the dead animal up. Laura, after they had gone, returned to the porch. She found the nurse gazing meditatively down upon Lake Huron.

"I like this view," she remarked, pensively. "There's something wide about it, the great lake, the river valley. It's wonderful to me. But, Laura Winright, it's nothing to you—you, who have seen New York."

Laura turned on her, impatiently. "Why did you use that powder? Why not the burr?"

"That powder?" Glory laughed, lazily. "That was powdered sugar. The sugar was for Miss Sifton, to distract her attention. Maybe it's a wise precaution not to let even Fanny Sifton see that I've found that burr." She held up her gloved finger, to which the burr still clung.

"Laura," she added, "it is now an absolute certainty. Between the time I gave that dog the powder and the time he stiffened out was exactly nine minutes."

(To be continued next week)

Canadians Repatriated

A total of 13,743 Canadians, most of them native born, were repatriated from the United States during the months of April, May and June, according to figures announced by the Department of Immigration, at Ottawa. Total immigration to Canada for these months was 53,245, an increase of 12,292 over the same period of last year.

Horses as Companions

I am not, as I say, sentimental about horses; I have never yet seen a man a horse liked as well as a nice bundle of hay. But on the other hand, if you have ridden one horse a lot and know all of his little ways and he knows all yours, and if you have ridden many lonely and sometimes dark miles with him, after a while you begin to cherish an affection for him against your better sense.

There's a sweet, warm, companionable feeling to the rippling muscles of his neck when you put your bare hand against them on a pitch-black deserted trail, almost, although not quite so much company as you get out of a dog in camp. And as for Joe, if you miss the trail in the dark and try to turn off it he will do his best to buck with you.

There's one thing about being with such short-lived things as horses and dogs that isn't pleasant. You understand what age is too soon. Here is Joe getting old—and he's 16. You get too much an impression of the flight of time. A wise man should keep an elephant and always feel young.—Guy Struthers Burt, in Saturday Evening Post.

Tell Us About Your Trip

\$30—Prizes for Articles—\$30

First prize	\$10.00
Second prize	8.00
Third prize	5.00
Fourth prize	4.00
Fifth prize	3.00

Every year an increasingly large number of farm people take at least one long or short auto trip during the summer season. The camp sites established by the various cities and towns across Canada make convenient stopping places and enable the motorist to take his family or friends on interesting trips through parts of country they might not otherwise see. Field days at experimental farms, agricultural colleges and fairs, are something to which the farmer looks forward to with interest and pleasure, for he knows that he will get ideas for the better management and operation of his own business from the lectures by field and livestock experts, and from his own observation of methods from those he has been applying on his own farm.

It may be that the trip was for pleasure alone, a holiday, a fishing expedition or a trip through some of the most interesting part of Canada's wonderful Rockies.

If you are planning on such a trip for this summer simply drop The Guide a post card saying that you wish to enter the contest and will send the article later. Photographs will greatly increase the value of such an article.

The article should not be more than 2,000 words in length and written plainly on one side of the paper only.

Tell what value you received from the trip and describe the experiences which you think will be of most value to other people. What did you see and learn? What equipment did you take with you? What did you find that you needed but had not taken? Did you keep any account of what the trip cost you? If so, tell us the approximate cost.

The prizes will be paid as soon as the judges can make their decision after the contest closes. Let The Guide know as soon as possible that you intend to enter this contest.

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If your subscription to The Guide is due or past due, you will receive a notice to that effect.

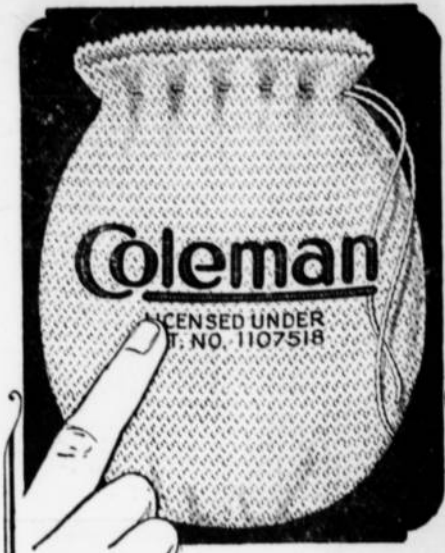
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While this matter is on your mind



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Speech Defects in Children

DEFFECTIVE speech in a child is something which should be closely observed and carefully studied by parents and teachers. It should not be treated lightly and excused on the grounds that: "the child will outgrow it."

Stammering is the commonest and most serious speech defect. It is something that causes a great amount of embarrassment and mental suffering. Children do not stammer when they begin to talk. It is a defect that does not develop before the fourth year and seldom after the tenth. Where it is developed later in life it is usually the result of a severe fright or imitation of some other person who stammers. Once the habit of stammering is well established, it is rarely, if ever, cured in spite of special schools and speech specialists who advertise new and secret systems of cure.

The hope of correction lies in early childhood and youth. The time to correct the defect is when it first appears. The slightest hesitation, repetition of word or syllable may develop into a difficult defect if proper methods of preventing it are not employed.

The child, who stammers, should not be made conscious of his handicap. It should not be discussed by others in his presence. He should not in any way have his attention called to his imperfection of speech. Yet how often the reverse of this is true? He is scolded and told by adults to "stop stammering and speak correctly." He is sometimes laughed at and even imitated mockingly. Parents and other adults will discuss his defect while he is present. In many ways he is not allowed to forget the handicap under which he labors, and the habit becomes more firmly fixed. If he is a sensitive or nervous child his mental suffering is very acute, much more so than those who associate with him realize.

He must be corrected, of course. But the corrections should be made positive rather than negative. Mother or teacher working with him can gently impress upon him the fact that he should always think out what he wants to say before he attempts to put it into words; that he should speak slowly so that others will understand and enjoy what he has to say. They can talk to him about the beauty of words and sentence correctly spoken and praise him when he consciously makes an effort to overcome his defect. He should never in any case be scolded or punished for stammering.

Where the difficulty is one of imperfect articulation his mother can help him by having him watch her while she repeats the difficult syllable or word again and again, calling attention to the position of the lips, teeth and tongue. With frequent practice and some helpful assistance he will make progress. "Baby talk" by adults to children is extremely foolish and often results in serious imperfections in speech.

In some large cities special teachers are employed to deal with children handicapped with speech defects. It is not possible to have special teachers in country schools, but if mothers and teachers will only work with patient gentleness to help a child overcome such a defect and establish in his mind a love of correctly spoken, beautiful English, many children can be cured of these defects.

Ways of Keeping Cook Books

Someone has called the cook book, "the bride's primer." When she goes to her new home she is almost sure to have one or two of these necessary articles among her household goods. It is so easy to make a good sized collection of valuable cook books these days. Food manufacturers compete with each other in distributing profusely and beautifully illustrated publications on the preparation of the food products in which they are interested. Departments of agriculture and colleges have, during recent years, issued some very helpful pamphlets on cooking, and magazines publish regularly new and attractive recipes. The housewife will have pos-

sibly a gift cook book and certainly her own treasured scrap book of "tried and proved" recipes. There may even be the book prepared and sold to replenish the treasury funds of the local Ladies' Aid society.

Altogether the housewife has quite a promising and a most useful library. Keeping it in good order and repair and at the same time within easy reach is sometimes a bit of a puzzle. Cook books, used constantly and kept so close at hand while baking often become mussed and torn. Special recipes have a way all their own of hiding themselves when they are most urgently wanted. It is so easy to forget which book they are in and the number of the page.

One woman, we know, has a shelf just over her kitchen work table. On this shelf she keeps her pile of books needed in the preparation of food. She covers her cook books with thin white oilcloth. She sews a small metal ring to the top of the book at the back. By this ring she hangs the book to a nail over her table. She uses two clothes pins to hold the book open at the place she wants it. Two flat irons serve as book ends and hold her little library of books in place on the shelf.

A favorite shower-gift for brides these days is a little recipe-cabinet. It is a box affair with a top on hinges. It is filled with good stiff cards, just the right size to fit the box. There are a number of slightly taller cards and these are used as index cards, and on them is written or printed: soups, desserts, cakes, etc. These divide the box off into sections in which the smaller cards are inserted. This system of keeping recipes is very flexible and convenient. When baking the woman simply takes out the card she wants and when finished she slips it back into place again. It is an easy matter to add new recipes or to discard old ones.

Another friend tells us that she prefers a loose-leaf cook book and copies out in it all the recipes that she likes. She never keeps more than one book in use. She writes down the name of the person from whom she got the recipe and then when she is looking for, say, a recipe for chocolate cake and finds in her cook book such a one and beside it written the name of "Aunt Mary," she knows at a glance that that is the one she wants for the occasion. Little aids to memory, like the one described, are often very welcome. It is so easy to forget the good points of a recipe that has been tried and proved satisfactory and the plan of making notes in the margin of the cook book is a good one.

The Appeal of Linen

Dear to the heart of every woman are linens of various kinds. Anyone starting a hope chest or planning a trousseau includes as much of this textile as she can afford and even to the end of her life she still retains this partiality. But for most people linen has become more or less a luxury since the recent European conflict, which both affected the supply of raw material and diverted the fabric from its usual channels. A large part of the world's supply of flax was grown in Russia, but this source was cut off after hostilities commenced. Much of the available stocks of linen were absorbed by governments for aeroplane wings. Consequently the

housewife, the real lover of linens, found it impossible to get good napery at a reasonable price.

Nor did the situation improve to any extent after the armistice. European nations were still in a state of upheaval and had not returned to the peaceful occupation of growing flax. With the tremendous increase in air services large quantities of linen were still needed for aeronautics. However, the industry is coming back to its own, although prices are never likely to descend to pre-war levels again.

The popularity enjoyed by linen did not originate in recent times as many people may imagine, for the fabric has been in use since the earliest stages of civilization. Discoveries in Egypt revealed mummies at least 4,000 years old, wrapped in linen which was still in good condition. Since these remote ages linen has ever been one that women valued.

What is it that puts this fabric in a class all by itself? The linen fibre is strong, weighty, long (varying from 12 to 30 inches in length) and makes a durable, heavy cloth which with reasonable care lasts a lifetime. Its lustre has a beauty all its own that science has never been able to reproduce. Its smoothness allows the fabric to shed dirt easily while its stiffness permits a cloth to lie flat on the table. Cotton does not make as good a tablecloth because it is fuzzy and has not the same stiffness as linen.

Water is absorbed easily by linen and evaporates quickly, which renders it particularly suitable for towels, handkerchiefs and hot-weather clothing. Linen is cooler to the touch than most other fabrics because it is a good conductor of heat. This is why sheets made from linen are welcome in summer but unpopular in winter.

As dress goods, linen is not as satisfactory as cotton, for it does not take dyes readily, and it wrinkles easily owing to the stiffness and lack of elasticity possessed by the fibre, but these disadvantages do not in any way lessen its value as a household staple. Since it has become scarce, other fibres have been used as substitutes but none can compete with it successfully.

Packing Hard Candy

Glass jars for packing hard candy are greatly favored by manufacturers of this product. It seems that even a small amount of moisture will destroy the attractive, shiny surface of this type of sweet and in addition to dulling its lustre, has a tendency to make it sticky. Even in packing rooms the humidity of the air has to be carefully controlled by scientific means or the candy will lose some of its selling value. Cardboard cartons are not used because they absorb moisture, while tin boxes, although they may be satisfactory in certain cases, do not reveal the contents. As a whole, manufacturers favor glass jars with screw tops as they have proved the most efficient containers, both from the standpoint of excluding air and of showing off the product to the best advantage.

Danish Farm Homes

"Forty years ago farm women in Denmark did men's work in the field. . . . Today, it is very unusual for a Danish woman to do any field work. I seldom see one of them milking cows. Co-operation has helped to make the Danish farmers so prosperous that women no longer think of doing this work. Clothes are sent to the co-operative community laundry. Co-operative bakeries relieve the cooks of part of their daily tasks. Houses are becoming more comfortable and beautiful. There are many community clubs. Group singing is a regular feature of the neighborhood meetings. Music and art are regular subjects in the schools. There are special schools for adults. Education is almost a passion with the Danes. . . . Co-operation has, to a large extent ironed out class and social distinction."—Chris. L. Christenson, of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Three Things

Three things filled this day for me,
Three common things filled this day;
Each had, for me, a word to say:
Said it in beauty, and was done:
Cows on a hillside all one way,
A buttercup tilted seductively,
And a lark arguing with the sun.
These three things, merely these three,
Were enough to cry the world
Out of my heart: the buttercup curled
Where some gorgeous ruffian planned;
The skylark's dizzy flag unfurled;
The placid cows pensively
Wondering why they wondered.
—Joseph Auslander, in The New Republic.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Wheat Pool Builders

The Editor.—It is amusing to read A. L. Plotkin's verse of credit to his so-called wheat pool builders, in your issue of July 30.

As I do not like to see credit going to the wrong parties I am taking pleasure in attempting to switch the credit to where it belongs.

I believe it is the wheat pool canvassers who should have credit for the wonderful organization work and the result accomplished.

It is like the farmer of years ago who after spotting the site managed so that when his boys got of age he was deeply encumbered. The boys then taking the steering wheel steered to safe footing; today the old gent struts around as if he's the guy that deserves the credit.

It is likewise with the wheat pool; the parties mentioned by Mr. Plotkin managed to discover the idea and the canvassers steered so as to reach the present success.

—R. F. Beilhart, Bateman.

Settlers and Branch Lines

The Editor.—Not long ago in the Manitoba Free Press an honorable member of the Senate is reported as having asked why people went to live so far from a railway? This was in connection with one of the recent branch line bills, the necessity of which was strongly urged on account of many having to haul 40 to 50 miles.

Evidently the honorable senator never was a pioneer, and has not a great deal of sympathy for those that are as results prove. Had he made himself acquainted with the homestead maps of Dominion lands open for entry when these people took up their land he would not have begged the question. The C.P.R. had a line projected through the southern part of Saskatchewan, and settlers were informed the line would be built as soon as the settlement warranted. This was 18 years ago, and little or nothing has been done for them in the shape of railway facilities.

The question the senator might have asked is: Why have you been so long without a railway? Having asked that he might have kicked himself, owing to the government railway policy, or lack of it, whichever way you term it. Why did not the government ask the C.P.R. to comply with this charter years ago, as originally granted, instead of allowing a stub line which did nothing, only bottle up this section of the country so that no other company could build except at great inconvenience, thus retarding the expansion of agriculture to such an extent that many have given up in disgust and left the country—"not the district." The whole policy of both homesteading and railways has been a vagary from start to finish. The present government are not to blame any more than their predecessors, of both parties.

Regarding the land settlement, the settlers were told to go wherever they liked, nothing but a brief and glowing account of each province to guide them, and there they were left to shift for themselves and forgotten by the government, with the exception that they must pay their taxes regularly. Is this a good policy?

Would it not have been better for government, railways and people together to work in unison, the government survey lands within a limited distance to existing railways, when that land was settled arrange with railways to build and see that they did build as settlement spread, then there would not have been any necessity to go so far from a road, except for those who preferred to be in the wild, and there are some who do.

You hear the cry, keep the young people on the farm! You cannot do this with any of the best of the young people in a district so far from rail conveniences. Any sensible young man or woman who thinks for themselves will not stay.

Now and again they meet someone who tells them about the cities, and they read of other things in the few papers that manage to reach the prairies, ten to fourteen days after date, so make up their minds as soon as they have the necessary cash to go. They never think of ever wanting to come back—but go they must and will, while their parents who have spent the best years of their lives in building homes and development of the country, trusting in the promises of the government for a railway, are being forced out of existence through those unredeemed promises. Some policy this, is it not? What of a comparison. Say that parents bring a family into the world and at an untimely age turn them loose, cast them adrift to sink or swim.

This is only comparable with what the governments, both parties, have persisted in so long. Those who know of conditions prevailing so far from railway facilities do not wonder at the social, moral and religious retrogression in Canada which might under wiser policies become one of the best lands under the sun.—J. R., Ratcliffe, Sask.

The Pulpwood Commission Report

The Editor.—The Royal Pulpwood Commission which was appointed to examine into the advisability of prohibiting the export of unmanufactured wood from Canada finally brought in its report on the

dying day of the session of parliament which has just prorogued. In this report the question of an embargo is left exactly where it was when the commission was appointed, namely, in the hands of the government. I think this is ample justification for everything I have said concerning this commission and for the ground I took from the beginning that the whole proceeding was a farce, that the commission was merely appointed to "dodge" the issue and was a criminal waste of the people's money, and that my action in declining to attend the hearings of this commission has been fully justified, if any justification were necessary. The mere fact that the commission states in its report that "Canada is still dissipating her woods capital more than any other nation in the world," and that "definite radical and constructive steps are of transcending importance if Canada is to protect and further develop her forest industries," and that "publicly-owned forests should be developed throughout Canada," simply corroborates everything I have said and is merely repeating what all Canadian foresters have advocated for years. Consequently what have the Canadian people to show for the \$70,000 expended on the Royal Pulpwood Commission?—Frank J. D. Barnjum, Annapolis Royal, N.S.

What's Wrong With the World?

The Editor.—As to the conditions set forth by P. C. Robinson, in The Guide of July 23, in which the challenge is issued, "Tell me, can you, what encouragement there is for the farmer?" It is a big job, one that requires accurate knowledge of economics, correct form of organization, a clear vision and sound judgment, not only of our experiences under present conditions, but also, what we under correct understanding and intelligent actions industrially and politically can, through united efforts, accomplish in the future.

The conditions set forth in the letter are the effects developed from an unjust and unsound industrial and fiscal policy. This system can no longer function properly because, through its inherent defects, it destroys its own power to function efficiently, by withholding from the actual producers of agriculture and the other industries a share in the products under the form of price or wages sufficiently large to equal the value of the products produced. As long as nations and territories could be found in which the handicraft method of production prevailed, the industrialists, because of the machine process, were able to undersell and thereby secured a market for the surplus goods. But now these markets are practically exhausted, machine production has now been introduced and adopted in the remotest places of the earth, and the result is that every nation has surplus goods on hand for which no market can be found. All this is the direct result developed through a co-operative process of production under individualistic and private control.

To remedy this condition of affairs, we must now devise a system of distribution that fully harmonizes with the socialized and co-operative process of production, because we are now by necessity compelled in the near future to adopt an economic policy of production for use and co-operative exchange.

The producing classes will not remain content to suffer from lack of the good things of life in the midst of plenty. These facts will awaken the conception that from a moral standpoint suffering and want should not be the lot of producers who have created all useful things, and as we endeavor to ascertain the reasons for such unjust conditions it will naturally dawn on our minds that the conditions from and under which we suffer are largely the result of mental attitude, we, as well as our forefathers, have by the ruling class been taught false ideas and ideals.

For these reasons, in the interest of truth, justice, and duty towards ourselves and fellow humans, individually and organized, we must ever strive to point out the true position occupied by the producing class. When this is done we will soon find that we are actually in control of all useful activities, the farmers are in control of agriculture, the transportation industry on both land and water and even the air is in control of transportation workers, mining by miners, etc., even our educational institutions and the press are in control of the producing class, and we as a class constitute between 75 and 85 per cent. of the population. Whenever we as a class learn to "think right" and "act justly," then it will be possible through co-operative co-ordination industrially, supplemented by "political unity," to effect a change, because the present economic policy and legal enactments are largely the results of legislation in the interest of special privilege, and for that reason can through the same process, through an enlightened public opinion, be changed in the interest of all the people.

It therefore becomes plain that knowledge is the key by which all chains of servitude, whether mental or industrial, can be unlocked. "Know the truth and the truth shall set you free."—Carl Axelsson, Bingville, Alta.

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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

S.G.G.A. and F.U.C.

If present expectations are realized, one of the most important and interesting questions that will come before the next annual convention will be that of the amalgamation of the S.G.G.A. and the Farmers' Union of Canada.

As most of our members will be aware, a conference was held in Regina a week or two ago, between representatives of the two bodies, with a view to finding, if possible, a basis of union. At this conference the best of feeling prevailed on both sides, and there was a very evident desire on the part of every delegate present to arrive at a better understanding. Any differences that arose were merely on minor points, and the representatives of the two organizations left the meeting fully determined to do everything possible to bring about the amalgamation of the two bodies. A committee consisting of three representatives of each organization is to be appointed to endeavor to find a basis of union. The three to represent the S.G.G.A. are Geo. F. Edwards, president; R. M. Johnson, vice-president; and Mrs. John McNaughton, member of the executive. At the time of writing we have no

information as to who will represent the Farmers' Union.

Course of Studies

With the approach of the fall the question of winter studies again comes to the front, and it is the intention of the executive, as in past years, to prepare a short course of studies for the use of the locals of the S.G.G.A.

Writing with respect to this matter, Geo. F. Edwards, president, and at present acting secretary of the association, says:

"The subjects that I had thought of, which I would like the people to centre their attention upon are: Finance, Currency, Credits and Taxation, for it seems to me that until we get down to a systematic study in connection with these matters and have unified our thoughts regarding them, we shall never be able to place agriculture in the position we would like to see it occupy."

These are admittedly difficult subjects for the ordinary person to deal with, but at the same time a knowledge of them is vital to the success not only of farmers, but of every other class, and there is no doubt whatever that a serious attempt should be made by all our members to understand at least the ground work on which the problems of

currency, finance, taxation, etc., are based.

If farmers, generally, not only knew, but fully realized the important part that these problems play in their daily lives, there would be less need for continually urging them to organize and stay organized. It is because the seriousness of the problems and the strength exerted by the forces against them do not sufficiently sink into their consciousness that a large number of the farmers in the province remain outside the association. In view of the formation of the Economic Board, of which Mr. Edwards is president, we trust our members will take up the coming program in earnest, so that they will be able to place their views before the board in an efficient manner.

Robertson Shield Competition

The Grandy local of the S.G.G.A., one of the new locals in the Wynyard district, is one of the latest to decide on entering the Robertson Shield contest. We wish them every good fortune.

The shield is a most valuable one, and while only one local can win it, every local taking part in the competition will be immensely benefited. The competition will teach them and confirm them in sound business methods, it will arouse the interest of their members in the local, and in the problems awaiting solution, and it will increase immensely their enthusiasm. Best of all, it will greatly increase and solidify the membership of the association, and make it a far greater power for good than it has ever been in the past. The shield is valuable; the results accruing from the competition will be of far

greater and more lasting value to every farmer in Saskatchewan. Who will follow suit?

More Pools

Now that the wheat pool is an accomplished fact, the S.G.G.A. is turning its attention to the co-operative marketing of farm produce other than wheat. At a meeting of the executive of the association held on August 16, it was decided to proceed with the organization of a pool for the marketing of poultry, and a committee consisting of Geo. F. Edwards and Mrs. John Holmes, of Asquith, was appointed to draft a contract. The scheme will be worked in conjunction with the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Further details of this scheme will be given as soon as they have been worked out. There is no doubt that co-operative marketing is the method of the future for all farm produce, and it is hoped that farmers will take hold of it in the same wholehearted manner as they did the wheat pool.

Alberta

Little Bow Convention

An address by Hon. R. G. Reid, was the feature of Little Bow U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association convention, held in Carmangay. Delegates from 17 locals were present.

Mr. Reid said that governments were not as powerful as many people supposed, and that they could not bring prosperity at will. More could be accomplished, he said, by administration than by legislation, and by watching

Continued on Page 18

NICKY IS TOO SWEET FOR WORDS

Nicky was fishing. Tiny was sleeping. Flies were buzzing. "I can't fish and fight flies, too," thought Nicky. "I'll have to get rid of them somehow. I have it! I'll use that lazy elephant for a blackboard and make him learn his salt." So he made a picture of a spider and his web upon Tiny's back—a portrait so realistic that the flies were frightened away. More than that, when the woodpecker, perched in the tree above them, saw the spider—his favorite lunch—he dived like a flash and drove his bill into Tiny's skin, right through the picture of the insect. We can't say who was most surprised, Tiny or the woodpecker. The bird felt deeply humiliated. It was the first time in his career he ever had been so fooled. He very quickly flew away. Tiny, of course, didn't know what had struck him, but when he looked around and saw the flourish of Nicky's line, he concluded it had stung him. Nicky hadn't given the elephant a thought since he drew the picture, and all his attention was focused on "getting a bite." Imagine his surprise when he suddenly found himself lifted in the air and then dropped into the cold water. Clambering out again he cried, "I'll fix you," and started in pursuit of the fleeing animal. Poor Tiny ran until he was all out of breath, then he stopped in the doorway of a store to hide. That was all he had intended to do—just hide—until he saw the barrel of molasses. A moment later Nicky came past and by a twist of his trunk Tiny very neatly overturned the barrel on poor Nicky's head. The chase was ended. Utterly crestfallen and almost blinded, the poor Doo Dad started home, followed by all the flies that had interrupted his fishing—yes, all of them and all their friends and relatives as well. "Ho! ho!" roared old Flannel Feet when he recognized Nicky. "Why Nicholas Molasses Nutt, what a strange costume you are wearing." And for a long time Nicholas was known throughout Dooville as "Molasses"—a nickname you may be sure he despised.



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MISCELLANEOUS

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(Continued on next page)

MISCELLANEOUS

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OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

LAIRD, THE CLEANER, 736 Portage, Winnipeg, specialist ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel cleaned, dyed or altered. 32-5

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—NEW IMPROVED CANADIAN knitter, fifty dollars (\$50). For full particulars, apply to Miss Leonora Hamilton, Basswood, Man. 36-2

GUNSMITHS

FRED KAYE, RIFLE EXPERT AND GUNSMITH, 56 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 35-6

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 19-26

HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 10, 30, 60-POUND tins. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Clover, Manitoba, 18c; Saskatchewan, 18½c; Alberta, B.C., 19c; Amber, Manitoba, 16c; Saskatchewan, 16½c; Alberta, B.C., 17c; Buckwheat, Manitoba, 13c; Saskatchewan, 13½c; Alberta, B.C., 14c; five-pound pails, half cent pound more. Sample 25c. Quantity discounts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario. 35-11

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 18c; Saskatchewan, 18½c; Alberta-B.C., 19 cents pound. Other grades later. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 35-8

CLOVER HONEY, SIX TEN-POUND PAILS, nine dollars; light amber honey, seven-fifty. In lots of ten crates 6% off. J. A. Rudolph, R. 4, Mitchell, Ont. 36-5

HOTEL DIRECTORY

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG—AMERICAN plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every room. 44

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

FITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices. Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Main Ave., Winnipeg. 44

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 32-18

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 36-26

MONUMENTS

WINNIPEG MARBLE & TILE CO. LTD
199 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG
Write us for
FREE DESIGNS AND PRICES ON
MONUMENTS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, Ukeleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McEwen Ave., Winnipeg. 32-13

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty Jones and Cross Edmonton. 36-26

Photographic Supplies

PHOTO FINISHING THAT PLEASES—WE have the most up-to-date finishing plant in the city. Expert workmen doing amateur finishing, making enlargements, lantern slides, giving prompt service. We sell Kodaks, Eastman films. Send to Duffin & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 29-9

RADIO SUPPLIES

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS and parts. Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 11-26

REMnants

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont. 35-4

SEED GRAIN—VARIOUS

FALL WHEAT FOR SALE—YIELDED 40 bushels. Price two dollars per bushel, bags included. Can ship on either line. M. Graham, Foxwarren, Man. 35-4

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS CO

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

COLLECTION SYSTEM—INVALUABLE FOR doctors, garages, merchants, etc. Regular \$7.50, sample \$2.50 (agency price). Protection Agencies, Box 118, Guernsey, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell high-grade groceries, lubricating oils and paints direct to consumer. Good territories open in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan.
NEWGARD McDONALD CO.
111 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL FOR "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy grown stock for the prairie provinces, recommended by Western Government Experimental stations. Highest commissions paid, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Previous experience not necessary. Start immediately Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 31-9

WE HAVE A FEW VACANCIES IN SOUTHERN Saskatchewan and Manitoba for good live salesmen to sell high-class groceries, oils and paints, wholesale to consumers. Everything guaranteed. Applicant must have own conveyance. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, 132 James St., Winnipeg, Man. 32-5

SELL GREETING CARDS—EARN \$35 TO \$75 a week, spare or full time. The best line of Engraved Personal Christmas Cards at prices that make it easy to obtain orders. Samples free. Experience unnecessary. Weekly remittance. Get details. Toothills (Canada) Ltd., Galt Building, Winnipeg. 34-9

EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Details free. Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis. 291f

AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 291f

SITUATIONS WANTED

RETIRED FARMER WANTS BOARD FOR winter, reasonable rates, not too far from Winnipeg. Willing to help with chores. Apply Box 76, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, KENT BLDG., YONGE Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys. Send for booklet.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARD- ing any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron & Erie Building, Winnipeg.

6% PER ANNUM EARNED ON GREAT WEST Life and other stocks, payable half yearly. Buy now get accrued dividend, sums \$100 and upwards. D. H. McDonald & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. Established 1887. 36-9

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner (Members of Winnipeg Stock Exchange), 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 25-13

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 Main Street, Winnipeg. 461f

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 35-7

TOBACCO

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quessel, 60 cents. Get an assortment of 10 pounds postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 75 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 32-13

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quessel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard-Belliveau Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

Watch Repairing

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

WELDING

WELDING SPECIALISTS, ELECTRIC, OXY- acetylene. Reliable weld. Manitoba Welding, 58 Princess, Winnipeg. 28-13

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6½ lbs. and over, extra fat 17 18c
Hens, 5½ lbs. and over 15-16c
Underweight Hens paid for according to quality and weight.
Turkeys, 9 to 14 lbs., No. 1 condition 12-14c
Broilers Highest Market Prices
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until September 10. Ship now while prices are good.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

Their Bees Now Work Under Contract

Continued from Page 7

the assembling, grading and forwarding of the product by the organization.

Extracting the Honey Producers

Well a year ago last spring the organization started to handle honey. It is estimated that there was a hangover of at least 1,500,000 pounds from the previous year's honey crop. That was like starting to run a hundred yard dash with hobbles on. The industry was on the verge of demoralization. I have talked with several of the best informed honey men in the province, and none of them expected prices to be over seven cents a pound. Yet when the first year's books were closed the company had returned to the members close to ten and a half cents a pound for the best light grades.

It was a case of opening markets. That hangover was like the bag of sand that the dorky used to carry in his cart down south. His mule was very strong but very thin and light. On the hills his feet would slip. So the dorky carried the bag of sand along to throw on the mule's back when he came to a tough grade. That increased the weight and gave the mule "traction."

The company got right down and scratched gravel. First the home and western markets had to be put on an orderly basis. The Western wholesalers were apprised of what had happened, and where they would have to look for their supplies. They took kindly to the idea. What they wanted was price stability so that when one of them bought a car lot he knew that his competitor was paying the same price. The organization could furnish the necessary guarantees and got the orders.

Then the Department of Agriculture was approached. Here was a young organization just getting on its legs, but crushed down with a surplus for which there was no market on this continent. The overseas market must be opened. Hon. W. S. Martin, as firm a believer in co-operative marketing as there is in the country, saw the point. The upshot was that the department agreed to pay Halstead's travelling expenses to Europe to see what could be done over there. He made the swing around the circle and returned with orders for 13 car loads for immediate shipment. Since then shipments have been made regularly to Great Britain. A few weeks ago a shipment of 30,000 pounds was made to Hamburg, Germany. A car load has been shipped to Denmark, and trial shipments to Holland, Austria, and other European countries, where the dealers never heard of Ontario before, let alone Ontario honey. The net result was that the hangover was moved out of the country where it did not compete with the honey going into domestic consumption. Prices were improved and stabilized accordingly.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

And so the members are still coming in and the organization is becoming

stronger and stronger. Just here a significant fact is being emphasized. They are bringing last year's honey in for the organization to sell for them. Outside of the organization many of them were unable to sell all of this year's product. That is the boat they would all have been in if it hadn't been for the organization. Most of the new members are small producers. But the big fellows are also in the same canoe. One of them came in late last season. He had three cars of his own honey to sell. Two of them sold for eight and a half cents for the best light grade. Then he signed up and the company got him 10.3 cents for the other car.

As Halstead puts it, a co-operative membership is recruited from three zones. The inner zone consists of those producers who can see the proposition from the first and sign up as soon as organization work gets under way. The next zone consists of those who have to be shown. When they see that things are going alright they are willing to put their John Hancock on the dotted line. Then there is the outer zone, the little fellows who come sneaking in when they see that there is no place else to go.

It works in Ontario. That province will be in line with the others in the development of co-operative marketing. But it is not coming here as it is coming in the West and in the States. There the farmers are organizing their main products first. Here it is coming by way of the minor commodities. The majors will follow.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 16

constantly to make the best of existing conditions. Mr. Reid referred to the assistance given by the government to co-operative marketing projects, in securing new and better markets for products, and in safeguarding the interests of the province in the matter of freight rates.

O. L. McPherson, member for the constituency, spoke chiefly of the wheat pool, and answered many questions from the delegates on this subject.

A resolution was passed declaring that the one-third of crops asked for by mortgage companies would this year absorb the entire proceeds of many farms, and asking the mortgage companies to accept one-quarter instead of one-third of crops. Other resolutions asked for federal legislation, making it compulsory for wholesalers and jobbers to give the same rates to farmer co-operative associations as to ordinary retailers; and requesting the provincial government to make grasshopper poisoning compulsory in 1925. Votes of confidence were passed in the federal and provincial representatives of the constituency, E. J. Garland and O. L. McPherson.

Donald Sinclair, president, was in the chair.

Warner Convention

Forty accredited delegates and a number of visitors attended the annual convention of the Warner U.P.A. and U.F.W.A. Constituency Association, held at Milk River, on August 6. The president, A. H. Steckle, was in the chair.

An address by Premier Greenfield, during the evening session, attracted a large audience. Mr. Greenfield's address was very cordially received, and a program of instrumental music and organization songs was also enjoyed.

A. H. Steckle, and M. J. Conner, M.L.A., also spoke briefly, and the remainder of the time was devoted to the discussion of resolutions from the locals.

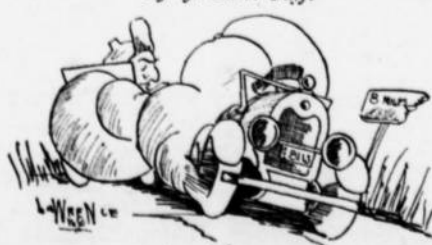
Officers were elected as follows: A. Steckle, president; D. D. Keppin, and Mrs. N. J. Eliason, vice-presidents; Martin Madge, N. J. Eliason, E. B. Loueks and V. G. Phillips, directors; Geo. W. Holroyd, secretary.

Price of Graded Hogs

Asker local recently passed a resolution asking that the cuts on various grades of hogs be reduced from one cent to one-half cent, or, preferably, that cuts be made on a percentage basis. The preamble of the resolution points out that although the price on select bacon hogs was ten cents when hog grading was introduced first, and is now only six cents, the same cuts are

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Speed Fiends

The rattle-headed speeder with his throttle open wide is a cruel abomination to our quiet countryside—the guy without a worry hitting 90 miles an hour, just to feel the thrill of speeding and to demonstrate his power! Last evening, after supper, getting out my little boat, I thought I'd go and visit Aunt and Uncle Rifflecoat; so I jogged along at 20 and betimes at 25, feeling rather fine and happy and decidedly alive, when suddenly beside me came a honking and a roar, and I lost a board and fender and the hinges from a door. But the fellow, driving madly, never halted as he passed, and I couldn't read his number, he was beating it so fast. I went hobbling back, disgusted, in my smashed and limping car, and I knew that crazy speeder had escaped without a scar. Yes, the roads are full of terrors for the man in middle life, who for years has jogged the prairies with his ponies and his wife, giving always half the highway to the other fellow's rig, be it wagon, pung or buggy, or the famous two-wheeled gig. But even with my auto I'd be happy as could be if the pesky "other fellow" would give half the road to me. Yes, the rattle-headed speeder, with his throttle open wide, is a cruel abomination to our quiet countryside.



A Different World

Do you know that your child may see things differently from what you do?

Everything was blurred to this boy's sight and always had been. Now he sees a different world, and his whole aspect of things is more beautiful.

Have your child's eyes examined by an Optometrist. It may be an important step in his life.

"Save Your Sight"

Submitted by the Optometrical Associations of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

made for inferior grades, and are therefore proportionately greater.

Namaka Annual Picnic

President Wood and Wm. Irvine, M.P., spoke to a large meeting of Namaka local recently. Rain interfered with the sports program arranged for the day, but in spite of the bad roads a large crowd gathered to hear the addresses which were held in Odd-fellows Hall.

Following the addresses a short program of races was carried out. A sumptuous supper served by the wives of U.F.A. members was enjoyed, and the evening was given up to dancing.

Bow River District Association

Representatives of Gleichen, Strathmore and Namaka U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals, and from Carsland and Cheadle U.F.A. locals met at Namaka, on August 9, and organized the Bow River District Association. It is hoped that several other locals in the district will shortly affiliate with the new association.

Mrs. F. E. Wyman, U.F.W.A. director for Bow River, and A. W. Miller, Rockyford, assisted in the organization. R. P. Umbrite, Gleichen, was elected president; Mrs. C. Gade, Strathmore, vice-president; and Harvey Hanson, Namaka, secretary.

Insects Help Make Records

How many realize as they listen to the phonographs in their homes that the efforts of a tiny insect working industriously in the far away forests of India make it possible to place the music of the world at the command of the public?

Science having failed to produce an effective substitute, the phonograph industry must depend upon the insect known as the "lac" insect for the substance of which every record contains about 20 per cent.

These useful little creatures derive their name from the Hindu "lakh," which means a hundred thousand. They settle by the million on the young shoots of certain trees in India and suck therefrom juices, which subsequently are excreted in form of a yellow substance. This substance is gathered by natives twice a year, and after being pressed and strained through muslin bags, is rolled into thin sheets and sold as shellac—the material without which no phonograph record can be made satisfactorily. It acts as a binding agent in the process of making the record.

Shellac varies in color from pale

amber to black. The palest shellac, known as "orange lac," is exported every year for use in the manufacture of phonograph records. The lac insect is

affected by adverse weather conditions. Frost and heavy rain are invariably followed by a decrease in the yield of shellac.

The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 29, 1924.

WHEAT—Closed practically unchanged from a week ago, but broke badly in the meantime. Heavy selling forced market down around \$1.24 for new crop wheat when American corn and wheat markets declined. Offerings, however, were very light, and prices reacted with little difficulty. As far as can be ascertained there had been little of the 1924 crop sold for export as yet, but many have the opinion that the sharp decline from the high levels has placed Canadian wheat values at a point where it should be possible to export it. Trade however is very dull. American winter wheat is apparently filling the hole in the meantime, new crop supplies not being available for some weeks yet. Cash demand continues fair with very little wheat available.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices had a sharp decline early in the week, but have recovered lost ground during last day or two. Trade in oats is not large consisting mostly of spreading between the different options. In the barley market there is a good volume of business being done and an excellent demand for both cash and futures. The new crop barley is beginning to come on the market and offerings will increase from now on.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Aug. 25 to 30 inclusive	25	26	27	28	29	30	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Oct. 129	125½	126½	128½	131	131½	129	101½		
Dec. 126	122½	123½	125½	127½	127½	126½	98½		
May 130½	126½	128½	130½	132½	132½	130½	103½		
Oats—									
Oct. 54½	53½	55½	57½	56½	57½	55½	44½		
Dec. 52	51½	52½	54½	54½	54½	53½	40½		
May 55	54	55½	57½	57½	56½	56½	44½		
Barley—									
Oct. 78½	77½	79½	82½	84½	83½	80½	54½		
Dec. 73½	72½	73½	76½	77½	77½	74½	52½		
May 76½	76	77½	79½	80½	79	78	55½		
Flax—									
Oct. 208	203	205	210½	211	208½	212	198½		
Dec. 199½	195	196½	201	201½	200	203½	188½		
May 206½	201½	203½	208	207½	207	210½	194½		
Rye—									
Oct. 84½	82½	83½	86½	88½	89½	85½	65½		
Dec. 84½	82½	83½	87½	88½	87½	85	64½		
May 89½	87½	88½	91½	93½	89½				

CASH WHEAT									
Aug. 25 to 30 inclusive	25	26	27	28	29	30	Week Ago	Year Ago	
1 N	136½	133½	135	137½	139	138½	136	119½	
2 N	131½	128½	130	132½	134	133½	130½	114½	
3 N	129	125½	127	129½	130	129½	129	109½	
4	120	116½	118	120½	122	121½	119½	97½	
5	109	106½	107½	109½	111	111½	109	85½	
6	98	95½	96½	99	102	102½	98	74½	
Feed	90	86½	88½	90½	93	94½	90	63½	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed August 29 as follows: October, 2½d higher at 10s 10d; December, 3d higher at 10s 7½d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ¾c higher at \$4.47½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: October, \$1.45½; December, \$1.45½.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts of livestock at the yards today consisted of 259 cattle, 155 calves; 473 hogs and no sheep. Quotations: Cows, fair to good, \$2.65 to \$3.00. Calves, good, \$4.00 to \$4.25. Feeder steers, medium to fair, \$3.25 to \$3.40. Stocker steers, medium to fair, \$2.75 to \$3.25. Hogs, thick smooths, \$9.25; select bacons, \$10.17.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead: 729 Canadian stores 18½c to 19c in sink, 627 Canadian fats, sieers 18½c to 19c, cows 12½c to 14½c, bulls 10½c to 11½c, all in sink.

London: Canadian dressed sides 17c to 19c, trade rather slow, weaker tendency.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.27 to \$1.44; No. 1 northern, \$1.25 to \$1.29; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.25 to \$1.42; No. 2 northern, \$1.23 to \$1.26; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.22 to \$1.40; No. 3 northern, \$1.20 to \$1.23. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.22 to \$1.29; No. 1 hard, \$1.18 to \$1.24. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.18 to \$1.21; No. 1 hard, \$1.17 to \$1.19; fancy No. 1 amber, \$1.20½ to \$1.25½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.15½ to \$1.19½; No. 1 durum, \$1.13½ to \$1.15½; No. 2 amber, \$1.14½ to \$1.17½; No. 2 durum, \$1.12½ to \$1.14½; No. 3 amber, \$1.12½ to \$1.15½; No. 3 durum, \$1.09½ to \$1.13½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.13½ to \$1.14½; No. 3 yellow, \$1.12½ to \$1.13; No. 2 mixed, \$1.11½ to \$1.12½; No. 3 mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.11. Oats—No. 2 white, 45½c to 46½c; No. 3 white, 45c to 45½c; No. 4 white, 43c to 44½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 77c to 80c; medium to good, 74c to 78c; lower grades, 67c to 73c. Rye—No. 2, 79½c to 79½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.39 to \$2.44.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. reports as follows for the week ending August 29, 1924:

Receipts this week, Cattle: 11,813; hogs, 3,143; sheep, 1,284. Last week: Cattle, 11,985; hogs, 5,232; sheep, 1,067.

Under the pressure of a very heavy run of cattle our market has become lower to the extent of 25c per hundred generally with 50c per hundred in spots. This is due to the St. Paul, Chicago and Toronto markets as well as our own being flooded with heavy receipts and a plain class of cattle. Prime butcher steers are selling from \$5.25 to \$5.50, with an odd one reaching \$6.00. Choice butcher heifers are selling around \$4.50 with the fancy kind reaching \$5.00. Fat butcher cows are selling at \$3.00 with fair to medium kinds

from \$2.25 to \$2.50. Stock cows \$1.25 to \$1.75. Choice dehorned feeders are fetching \$4.00 to \$4.25, while the medium kinds are selling from \$3.50 to \$3.75, with quite a discrepancy against the common classes. Veal calves are steady with last week, but heavy stock calves are showing a weaker tendency, tops bringing around \$3.50. Plain calves and thin cows with calves at foot and plain springers are very hard to move.

The hog market has shown quite a weaker tendency, opening with \$9.50 and closing with \$9.00, with prospects lower. The following cut became effective Monday, August 25, and is still in effect: No. 1 heavies 1½c; No. 2 heavies 3c; No. 1 sows 3c; No. 2 sows 4c; roughs 4½c; shops 2c; stags from 3c per lb. down. Light hogs are coming forward in large numbers and indications are that owing to high feed prices, the price on these light hogs will work lower.

The sheep and lamb market continues steady with top lambs fetching \$9.50, while top buck lambs are fetching \$7.50, medium qualities selling around a discount of \$2.00 per cwt. Light-weight butcher sheep are fetching from \$4.50 to \$5.50, while heavy fat sheep weighing about 200 lbs. are very hard to move at prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur August 25 to August 30, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	RYE
Aug. 25	52½	50½	50½	48½	46½	85½	81½	77½	77½	235	235	235	235	82½
26	52½	50½	50½	48½	46½	84½	80½	76½	76½	235	235	235	235	80½
27	54½	52½	52½	51½	49	86½	82½	78½	78½	235	235	235	235	81½
28	56½	54½	54½	53½	50½	89½	85½	81½	81½	235	235	235	235	85½
29	53½	51½	51½	50½	47½	91½	87½	83½	83½	235	235	235	235	87½
30	56½	54½	54½	53½	51½	89½	85½	81½	81½	235	235	235	235	86½
Week Ago	53½	51½	50½	48½	47½	87½	83½	79½	79½	240	240	240	240	83½
Year Ago	47½	46½	46½	45½	44½	56½	53½	51½	51½	203½	194½	163½	163½	64½

McBEAN BROS.

This is the year to ship your own grain. If you do this you help to stabilize prices, and in addition to this you will get all premiums, which we expect will be larger than usual over street or track prices this year. Write us for shipping instructions and advice on the markets. Give us a trial. Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia or any Mercantile Agency.

McBEAN EROS., 453 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
AUGUST 27, 1924

We Need Your Cream

**COURTESY
SERVICE
CASH**

To get the Real Yellow Gold from your dairy cows, ship your cream to the nearest of our ten Crescent Creamery Branches. It means top market price, plus ready cash and genuine satisfaction.

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1840 Hamilton St. REGINA

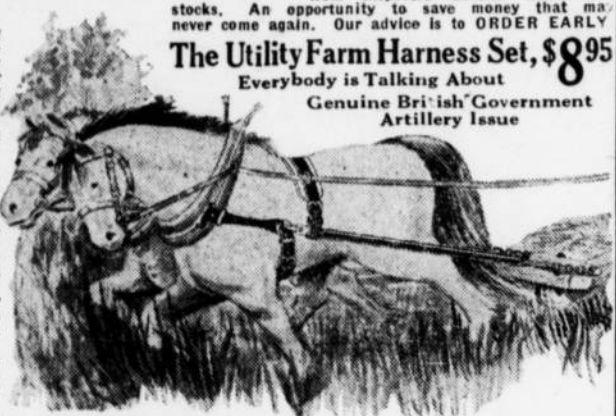
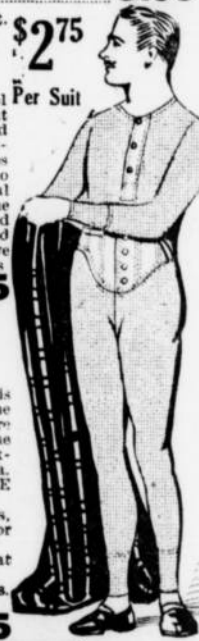
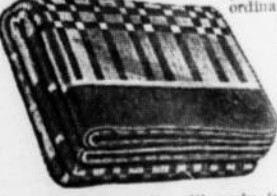
ALBERTA

10154 101st St. EDMONTON

BRITISH COLUMBIA

445 Hastings St. W. VANCOUVER

1004 Government St. VICTORIA

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JOHN CHRISTIE
Canada's largest
Importer of
British Goods.
No Connection**JOHN CHRISTIE****SELECTED
BRITISH GOVERNMENT STOCKS**
and British Manufactured MerchandiseSole distributor in Canada for
Langdon & Sons' Famous British Made
"UNIFORM BRAND" Goods**Specializing in Genuine British Government
HARNESS and SADDLERY**Used by
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Army for
hauling
heavy
guns, and
specially
conver-
ted for
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farm use.
Complete
set con-
sists of
Four
Traces
with
attach-
ments
to fit on
Concord
hames,
with
heel
chains, and
two back
bands, and
two belly
bands. Traces
are of super-
steel cable,
completely
encased in
finest leather.
This harness,
although light
in weight, is
of tremendous
strength. Ideal
for plowing,
harrowing,
breaking,
stump-pulling,
etc. The only
set on the market
complete with
back and belly
bands, ready for
instant use. The
harness cannot
be manufactured
today for the
price we ask.
Delivered Free,
per set, only**The Utility Farm Harness Set, \$8.95**Everybody is Talking About
Genuine British Government
Artillery Issue**Our Wonderful
BREECHING
HARNESS, \$37.50**This is a typical example of the wonderful values we are offering. Set complete, with open halter bridles, 22-ft. lines, steel hames, traces with 2-in. only, three-ply leather, three-row stitched; 2-in. breast straps, martingales, pads, belly-bands, breeching etc. We offer this harness to you with very confidence in its splendid wearing qualities. All Carrying Charge Paid.
Per set, only **\$37.50****HIGHEST-GRADE
TEAM LINES**Absolutely new, 22-ft. long, made of very durable leather. There is a heavy, continuous demand for these team lines, and we sell them to you with every confidence.
Delivered Free, per set **\$4.25****English Leather
HORN SADDLE, \$16.75**ENGLISH LEATHER SADDLE—Positively new, made of the very best oak-tanned leather, and equipped with steel horn. A very attractive, hard-wearing, serviceable saddle, complete with nickel stirrups and leather cinch. Worth \$40.
Delivered Free, only **\$16.75****RIDING
BRIDLES**Genuine British Government RIDING BRIDLE—With bit and reins. Made of finest leather. Part worn, but in splendid condition. Delivered Free, for only **\$1.75****MOST
Sensational Saddle Value
Ever Offered in Canada****ONLY
\$8.90**Genuine
British
Government
IssueOne of our standard lines for nearly three years, and still as popular as ever. This high-grade saddle, complete with cinch and stirrups, is made of such fine selected leather that it will last for years. Don't judge the quality of the saddle by the low price—you would have to pay \$40 for it elsewhere. It's a wonderful Christie value, delivered to you **\$8.90**
Carriage Paid, for only**Finest Leather
NECKSTRAPS**Made of finest oak-tanned leather, with ring for halter shank. Made for British Government for tying mules and horses. Wonderful value. Delivered **\$1.25**
Free, each**British Officers'
Trench Coats**For the rain, the sunshine, or the snow—no matter what the weather is like, this British Officers' Super-Trench Coat does its duty. The all-wool fleecy lining (1) can be detached for summer wear. The coat is absolutely waterproof. In addition there is an oilskin interlining (2), and also a check lining (3). Coat is made of highest quality Gabardine. Delivered Carriage Paid. State size of chest. **\$22.50**
Only**Genuine British Army HOUSE-
WIVES' KIT—Containing supply**of needles, buttons, and thread cut to proper sewing lengths. Complete in neat canvas case and mailed free for 3 for **25c**.
British Army CLASP KNIVES With can openers. Made of the best Sheffield steel. Mailed free for each **55c**.
Reclaimed British Army WEB Haversacks—Complete with leather slings, 11 inches wide by 9 inches deep. Ideal for school or hunting bags. Delivered free for each **45c**.
British Army REGULATION PUTTEES—Made of hard-wearing khaki serge. Per pair, mailed free **\$1.25**.
DANDY BRUSHES—Extra special British Government quality, each, mailed free, **25c**.
IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Just the thing for farm use. Greatest handkerchief bargain in Canada. Mailed free, 2 for **25c**.
ENGLISH ALL-WOOL HEATHER SOCKS—Wonderful value at, per pair, postage paid, for only **40c**.
GENUINE BRITISH ADMIRALTY TOWELS—Size 60 inches by 25 inches. Very fine quality, at per pair, **\$2.10**.
BRITISH ARMY TOWELS—Size 42 inches by 21 inches. Neat striped design. Per pair **\$1.25**.**Selected Stocks of
British Army Blankets****\$1.65 Each**For the home, the car, institutions, camping, prospecting, hunting, etc., these genuine British Army Blankets will give you a very long period of useful service. Weight that is agreeable, warmth without undue heaviness, strong, fresh and good-looking. Where else can the economically-inclined get a blanket for so little money? We have sold thousands of these blankets at our various retail stores and through our big mail-order department. These are specially selected blankets—a typical John Christie value. Delivered Carriage Paid. Two qualities—**\$1.95** and **\$1.65** each.**British Government
Velvet Cord Pants, \$2.95**These trousers were made for the British Labor Battalions during the war, and are so strong and durable that there cannot be any question as to the enormous value we are offering. Delivered Carriage Paid. Per pair **\$2.95***Nothing More to Pay***ALL GOODS NOMATTER HOW SMALL
THE ORDER SENT FORWARD CARRIAGE PAID****GREATEST HIGH-GRADE
BLANKET VALUE EVER OFFERED****ALL-WOOL
WHITE
BLANKETS**
If it were not for the fact that we placed a contract for these blankets several months ago, the price would be very much higher, as wools have advanced 20 per cent. The beautiful soft texture and fleecy wool must be seen to be fully appreciated. Weight, 8 lbs. Size, 70 ins. by 90 ins. You cannot get the weight, size and quality elsewhere at this price. Delivered Free, Per pair, at **\$8.95**
SPECIAL GREY BLANKETS—Size 70 ins. by 90 ins. Weight, 8 lbs. A beautiful dark grey shade. Made of the very finest long-stapled wool. A very high-grade imported blanket. Per pair, delivered free **\$8.95****Woolens Advance 20 Per Cent.****But Our
UNDERWEAR**Prices Are Lower
This British Government All-Wool Two-Piece Underwear is worth at least \$4.75 per suit. We contracted for immense quantities at the beginning of the year, and woolen prices have since advanced 20 per cent., so that we are able to pass a very real saving on to you. Made of the finest and softest military long-stapled wool, and unshrinkable. Fall and winter weight. Order now and save money. All sizes; give waist measurement. Delivered Free, **\$2.75**
Per suit, only**British Government
NAVY SERGE****\$1.25 Per Yard**This Serge is 31 inches wide and is exactly as manufactured for the British Navy. It is made of pure wool, dyed with Indigo dye, and the color is absolutely fast, whether exposed to the sun or washed in soda. HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN MAKE FROM IT:
2 1/2 yards will make a man's trousers, a woman's skirt, a girl's dress, or a small boy's suit.
7 yards will make a woman's coat and skirt.
5 yards will make a woman's dress.
7 yards will make a man's suit.
Delivered Carriage Paid, **\$1.25** at, per yard**No Boots to Equal These
"Uniform Brand" British
Made Boots
The Original Super Quality
South African Field Boots**These "Uniform Brand" South African Field Boots, guaranteed solid leather, are the talk of the West. We have sold thousands of pairs of them, and the best of it is that we get repeat orders every day from satisfied customers. This type of boot, as the name implies, was first introduced for the use of the British Troops in the South African campaign, and it stood up so well under the most exacting conditions, and answered to fully every requirement, that ever since it has been recognized as the standard of what such boots should be. They are absolutely waterproof; you can walk all day in them through the heaviest downpour of rain, and your feet will be dry beyond question. Made of the choicest of kip tan leather. Note these five points: (1) Damp-proof filling between upper and first sole. (2) Stout first all-leather sole. (3) Patent waterproof layer between the two soles; (4) Stout solid bend over sole, fully damp-proof and waterproof; (5) Double waterproof tongue. Every pair guaranteed. Your money back if not satisfied. State size. Delivered Carriage Paid. **\$5.50**
Per pair**British Officers' Boots****BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS**—Screwed and stitched, shape retaining, hard-wearing. Simply wonderful value. We instructed our manufacturers to put every cent's worth of value they could into the boots, and we're proud of them. Undoubtedly an \$8.00 value. State size. Delivered **\$4.75**
Free, for only
BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS—Semi-Willow calf, extra quality. State size. Delivered **\$5.90**
Free, per pair**WOMEN'S ROYAL
AIR FORCE SUITS, \$1.95****WOMEN'S ROYAL AIR FORCE SUITS**—Absolutely new, made by the British Government for the women of the Royal Air Force. An ideal costume for women for routine work on the farm. Made of the best khaki Canton cloth, consisting of neat coat, with two side pockets, belt and turn-down collar, with knee pants, complete with long gaiters. Away below manufacturer's cost. Delivered Free. **\$1.95**
Per suit**Wonderful Value in Woven All-Wool
Auto and Driving Robe, \$3.95**When we first put this Auto or Driving Robe on the Western Canadian market, it jumped instantly into popular favor, and we have difficulty in keeping pace with the extraordinary demand. Only the finest quality woven yarns are used in its manufacture. Tastefully blended, fast colors. Weight, 4 lbs. Size 60 ins. by 80 ins., the largest size manufactured. Made at the famous "Uniform Brand" works in Liverpool, England. Delivered Carriage Paid. **\$3.95**
Our price, only**Last Stocks of Genuine British Government
HORSE BLANKETS, \$3.75 Each**These Horse Blankets are unquestionably the greatest value in Canada today. Absolutely new, and shipped direct to us from British Government Ordnance depots. Warmly lined, with surcingle and brass eye-lets. Retailers sell blankets of this quality for \$13 per pair. No more British Government stocks available, and although we have a large quantity on hand they will not last long. Each last long, with all blanket, with all Carrying Charge Prepaid. **\$3.75****British Government
SLEEPING BAGS, \$9.75****BRITISH GOVERNMENT SLEEPING BAGS** with oilskin interlining. Delivered Carriage Paid **\$9.75****MOLESKIN
OVERALLS
AND PANTS****MOLESKIN OVERALLS**—Are ideal for farm work, as they are very hard-wearing. All sizes. Delivered Carriage Paid, Per Pair **\$3.45**
MOLESKIN PANTS—Same material as above. All sizes. Delivered Free, Per Pair **\$2.95****LONG
HEEL ROPES****LONG HEEL ROPES**—Made of Italian rope, 10 feet long, with long leather strap and buckle, used for tethering horses. Free, for Each **40c**